The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A Formidable Revolution Inaugurated in Spain.

All Parties Participating in the Disaffection.

The Revolutionists Marching to Attack the Capital.

Reported Bombardment of Cadiz by the Fleet.

SPAIN.

The New Insurrection—Flight of Bravo, the Recent Prime Minister—The Queen Still at San Sebastian—Reported Bombardment of Cadiz—Martial Law Proclaimed.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21—Midnight.

The following additional intelligence has been received of the insurrection in Spain:

Gen. CONCHA is at the head of the royal troops.

GONZALES BRAVO, the Prime Minister who recently resigned, has fled.

Queen ISABELLA is at San Sebastian. The road between that place and Madrid is infested with revolutionists to such an extent that the Queen will not make the journey at present.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the whole of Spain.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The people of the Provinces of Coruna, Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra, Murcia, Albecete, Huesca, Zaragoza and Ternel have pronounced for the revolutionists. The rebels are very strong in the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida and Gerona.

It is is said that "the sovereignty of the people" and "appeal to the nation" are the war cries of the insurgents.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22—Evening.

It is rumored that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz has opened fire on that city, where, at last accounts, the citizens and troops remained firm for the Queen.

The Citizens and Troops at Cadiz and Madrid Remain Loyal to the Queen.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The *Pâtrie* yesterday afternoon published the following, furnished by the Spanish Ambassador in this city:

Madrid is quiet, though the people are excited. The troops are faithful.

At Cadiz also the troops and citizens are faithful. But the garrison has been reinforced as a precautionary measure. The other towns throughout the country are quiet.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22—Noon.

The telegraph wires in Spain are disordered in every direction. The news received is uncertain and contradictory.

Gens. PRIM and DE RODA, at the head of the insurgent forces, are marching on the capital.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The *Moniteur* has the following in regard to the royal army of Spain:

"Gen. CONCHA's brother has been ordered to command the centre; Gen. CHESTE commands in Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia, and Gen. NOVALICHEZ in Andalusia."

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Official dispatches from Spain have been received here. They admit that insurrection has broken out at Madrid and in Seville, but its existence in Murcia and Galicia is denied.

LATER.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The latest advices from Spain indicate that the revolution is spreading and gaining strength.

Cadiz was occupied by the rebels on Sunday.

All the country from Malaga to Carthagena is in arms.

All the previous reports of the rising in Galicia are confirmed.

The revolutionists have formed a national Provisional Government at Seville, which is the headquarters of the rebellion.

It is reported that ESPARTERO gives his sanction and support to the movement.

LISBON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Duke of Montpensier is preparing to return to Spain.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

A dispatch from Madrid, published in the journals here, says the Revolutionists demand the abdication of Queen ISABELLA in favor of her son, the Infanta ALPHONSE, and the calling of an extraordinary session of she National Cortes to settle the affairs of the country.

The Latest—The Insurgents to be Attacked.

MADRID, Monday, Sept. 21.

A Royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of all the Ministers, and naming JOSE CONCHA as President of the Council. He has not, however, as yet formed a new Ministry.

The *Gazette* to-day announces that a revolt has taken place in Cadiz and Seville.

The Government has formed three military divisions, comprising Catalonia, Castile and Andalusia, under the command of PEZUELA, MANUEL CONCHA and NOVALISCHEZ. They have decided to attack the insurgents.

Gen. JOSE CONCHA, Acting President of the Spanish Ministerial Council, has sent a circular dispatch to the representatives of Spain at all the foreign Courts, assuring them that the insurrection will be suppressed.

A French fleet is under orders to sail for Spain for the purpose of affording protection to French residents and their property.

France will remain entirely neutral in the affairs of Spain.

It is reported that the leaders of the revolution are undetermined as to the form of government to be adopted for the country.

The Captain-General of Madrid has published a notice, which he has posted on all the corners of the streets, forbidding any assemblages of the people.

A Provisional Government has been formed at Seville, which has declared ESPARTERO as President.

The forces of the insurgents are estimated at fourteen thousand soldiers and eleven ships-of-war, with five thousand seamen.

The revolt makes progress.

The Queen left St. Sebastian at midnight for Madrid.

PERU.

Proposed Treaty of Peace with Spain.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

It is reported that Peru has sent agents to Europe to make a treaty of peace with Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Attack and Arms Captured—Conditional Pardon of Fenians.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

A party of about sixty persons, all armed and many of them mounted, made an attack on the house of a Mr. JUSTICE, near Cork, last night, and stripped it of arms, which they carried off. The movement was directed by an American. There was no opposition offered. No arrests were made.

PATRICK DORAN and DANIEL MORIARTY, who were convicted of complicity in Fenian outrages in Australia some time ago, have been pardoned on condition that they do not go to Ireland.

MICHAEL HANLEY, of this city, a convicted Fenian, has been pardoned.

FRANCE.

Rumored Temporary Reduction of the Army.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

A report is current that the Minister of War will instantly issue orders for the dismissal to their homes of 80,000 men from the army on furlough.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Cretans Promised Aid from the United States.

TRIESTE, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

A deputation of Greek citizens waited upon Admiral FARRAGUT to-day, and returned thanks for the sympathy which the United States had manifested for the patriots in Candia.

The Admiral in reply said the people of America not only sympathized with the Cretans, but would aid, as far as possible, the cause of liberty in Crete.

GERMANY.

Return of the King of Prussia to Berlin.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The King of Prussia has returned to this city from his tour through the Northern States.

ITALY.

Insurrection in Calabria and Sicily—The Ex-King of Sicily the Prime Instigator.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Dispatches from Naples report that insurrection have broken out in Calabria and Sicily in favor of an Italian Republic. The Italian Government has taken prompt and strong steps to put a stop to the disorders.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Telegrams to the journals here confirm the news of the rising in the south of Italy.

The *Temps* fears that the Italians desire the overthrow of the monarchy under VICTOR EMANUEL.

The *Gaulois* asserts that FRANCIS II., the Ex-King of Sicily, is the prime instigator of the movement, and that the rebels are merely acting under the pretence of republican principles.

GEORGIA.

The Recent Riot at Camilla—Further Particulars—Statements by the Military and Civil Authorities.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The particulars of the riot at Camilla as telegraphed from Bainbridge to Augusta, yesterday, are incorrect and exaggerated. The following gives an account of both sides:

O. O. HOWARD, Brevet Major of the United States Army, Sub-Assistant of the Freedmen's Bureau, telegraphed to Gen. SIBLEY, commanding the district, the following from Albany, Sept. 19th, at 10 o'clock P. M. "ISHMAEL LIMMOR, a freedman, reported himself direct from Camilla, Mitchell County, stating that he left there at 2 o'clock that afternoon; that in the forenoon of that day he had approached Camilla with JOHN MURPHY, WILLIAM R. PEARCE, candidate for Congress for the Second District, and F. F. PUTNEY, white, and about seventy-five colored persons, all *en route* for Camilla, where PEARCE and MURPHY were to deliver a political address. Upon approaching Camilla, the relator being in advance, was accosted by an armed and mounted white man, who at first stated that he was in search of a doctor to attend a freedman who had been hurt by a falling tree, but who subsequently stated he was a courier, and advised the relator and others of the party who had overtaken him, not to go to town; that people there were determined that Radicals should not speak in Camilla; that notwithstanding the warning, the party moved toward Camilla, when they were met by the Sheriff and posse, who accosted Capt. PEARCE, and who was assured by Capt. PEARCE that he desired, and should speak in Camilla on political subjects. The Sheriff endeavored to dissuade him not to do so, telling him that the people would not permit it; that the Sheriff then went back into Camilla and again returned, saying he had done all in his power to dissuade people from violence, but with no avail; that the party moved on to town; that PEARCE and PUTNEY entered the town, dismounted, and hitched their horse at the Court-house; that, as the wagon containing the music of the party entered town, it was fired upon by mounted white men; who had first accosted him, and by several other white men; that the freedmen then started to escape to the woods; that PEARCE attempted to ralley them, calling on them not to fly; that the colored men being unarmed would not stop. The relator being mounted dashed out of town past the freedmen on foot and past the musicians, who had abandoned the wagon; MURPHY and PHILLIP JOINER, in a buggy, also drove rapidly away toward Albany. The relator dashed ahead of them. When about seven miles from Camilla, the buggy containing MURPHY and JOINER was overtaken by four or five white men, mounted and armed; the buggy was stopped; one horse dashed riderless up the road toward the relator. He saw the pursuers around the buggy, some of them dismounted. He then came as rapidly as possible to Albany."

The following is the statement of the Sheriff of Mitchell County, sworn to by himself and other prominent citizens. It is addressed to the members of the Legislature:

"On Saturday the 19th inst. it was made known to the citizens that JOHN MURPHY, of Albany, Ga., had issued a circular and secretly circulated the same among the colored men of this county, ordering them to bring their arms with them to a political meeting advertised for that day at this place. The information was corroborated by statements made by ROBERT COCHRAN, Sr., THOMAS JONES and others, who came from the road in the direction of Albany, stating that armed negroes were assembling in large numbers at China Grove Church, waiting for the delegation from Albany, headed by the said MURPHY and PEARCE, candidates for Congress, who were to be the speakers on the occasion. At the request of the citizens, M. J. POOR, the Sheriff, with a committee of six other citizens, went out to meet said procession, and to protest against armed negroes being marched in procession in our town, and to state to them distinctly, that if they put down their arms no objection would be made to their entering the town and holding their political meeting. The Sheriff delivered this message to MURPHY and PEARCE, the leaders of the procession, and they replied that they had nothing to do with these armed men, the guns belonged to them, and they were in the habit of carrying them wherever they went. The Sheriff replied, as a peace officer it was his duty, under the law, to forbid the assemblage of armed men at political meetings, and assured them, if they entered the town with their music and banners, followed by armed men, as they then were, that there would be a breach of the peace, and that he would not be responsible for the consequences. Shortly afterward the column marched into the town in regular order, headed by PEARCE, the candidate for Congress, and one PUTNEY, (white,) in a buggy, armed with a double-barrel shotgun, a Spencer rifle and two pistols with a quantity of ammunition, as was afterward ascertained; next a four-horse wagon containing a band, and a number of armed negroes; next followed a column of negro men on foot, of between three and four hundred, attended by about twenty mounted outriders. At least one-half, if not two-thirds were armed with guns, and most of them with pistols. The music was playing, and the crowd were noisy and threatening in their conduct. MURPHY and one PHILIP JOINER, a negro, were in a buggy in the rear. As the head of the column approached the square one of our citizens, JAMES JOHNS, who was intoxicated, approached within a few feet of the column and ordered the music to stop, which was not done, and the column moved on. When about twenty steps from him his gun was fired, whether intentionally or not is not known, but it was pointed in a different direction, and the shot struck the ground about twelve feet from him. The column fired a volley, some of the shots at JOHNS, most of them in the direction of MAPLE's store, thirty or forty steps from the column, at which place there was a number of our citizens all unarmed, wounding six of them. Immediately about twenty of our citizens sprang to their arms and fired into the column, by which two negroes were killed and an unknown number wounded. The negroes immediately broke to a thick cluster of timber, one hundred yards north of the Court-house. At this point there was an attempt made by PEARCE to rally his routed forces. Our citizens, to the number of about thirty, a part of them being mounted, immediately made a charge and completely routed the whole force, PEARCE flying through the woods and fields, MURPHY and PHIL. JOINER escaping in a buggy up the road toward Albany. Seven negroes were killed, and from the best information we have been able to procure, between thirty and forty were wounded, all of whom have been properly cared for. It is a source of deep regret that the calamitous consequences of this affair fell exclusively upon the poor deluded negroes, led on by wicked white men, MURPHY, PEARCE and PUTNEY, who made good their escape in the hour of danger, with but little injury to themselves. This sad result is to be attributed more to the sharpness and shrewdness of their gallant leaders in effecting their escape, than to intention on the part of our people. We hereby disavow any purpose or intention on the part of ourselves or our citizens to violate law or the peace of the State in what was done. We were willing, and so expressed ourselves to these leaders, for them to hold their political meeting at the Court-House in our town if the negroes were disarmed; but we did think, and still think, that it was our duty to obey the orders of the Sheriff, as a civil officer of this State, in breaking up this unlawful assemblage. We felt, as their numbers vastly exceeded that of our citizens present, that had this meeting taken place, the lives of our wives and children would be at the mercy of an infuriated mob, while consequences are to be regretted, and we do not boast of what was done by our people. We feel that they have but discharged a painful duty imposed upon them by wicked and corrupted men, now engaged in leading astray into acts of lawlessness the colored people of our country. We appeal to the law-making powers of Georgia, and the lawful authorities of the United States, to check the progress of these strolling criminals that are prowling about the homes, and disturbing the peace and quiet of our war-stricken people."

The foregoing statement from the military and civil authorities gives full particulars of the riot.

The Governor addressed a message to the Legislature, recommending that the President be petitioned for troops. The matter is being considered to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The following was received here to-day:

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.:

A delegation of colored people going to attend a political meeting at Camilla were attacked by the whites, because, as it is alleged, they were armed, and ten or more were killed. Probably fifty were killed and wounded. WM. P. PIERCE, the white Republican candidate for Congress from the Second District, was shot in the leg; JOHN MURPHY and F. F. PUTNEY, white speakers, were wounded. As far as known, only two of the attacking parties were injured. No further difficulty has been reported.

Report forwarded to-day.

Signed C. C. SIBLEY,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Assistant.

Report of the Special Committee of the Legislature Regarding the Disturbance.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The following report is from Judge VASON and Mr. JOHNSON, who were requested by Lieut. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to investigate matters:

To the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia:

We left Camilla this day at noon. All was quiet there. No apprehension was felt for further trouble. The citizens acted under the orders of the Sheriff. They acted as his police in the whole affair. The negroes of the county are all quiet. No bad feeling exists between them and the whites, growing out of the affair. But few negroes were present during the fight, except those in the procession. There is no necessity for any additional force to protect the whites or blacks. The wounded negroes are well cared for and have the sympathy of the whites. The whole difficulty originated on the right claimed by MURPHY, PIERCE and others to carry negroes into a political meeting with arms.

The Sheriff disputed these rights and insisted that under the proclamation of the Governor and the law, it was his duty as a civil officer to prevent such a proceeding. (Signed) D. A. VASON,
B. JOHNSON.

Messrs. VASON and JOHNSON, and Mr. CLARK, a Northern man, who came South since the war, certify to the good character of the parties who have made sworn statements of the affair, which, with VASON and JOHNSON's report, were laid before both Houses, and determined their decision in relation to the Governor's message and their refusal to ask the President for aid to maintain order.

Communication from the Governor Relative to the Riot—His Statements Pronounced Untrue.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The *rencontre* at Camilla between the whites and blacks created much excitement here and throughout the State. Yesterday afternoon the Governor sent a communication to both Houses relative to the disturbances in Mitchell County, recommending that the President of the United States be petitioned to send a military force sufficient to preserve order in that county. The Governor says that, in disregard of the proclamation issued on the 14th inst., the right of the people to peacefully assembly has been violently and barbarously impaired, and the civil officers are wholly unable to protect the rights of citizens or maintain peace. He earnestly recommends the Legislature to make immediate application to the President for sufficient military force to be stationed in Mitchell County to maintain peace, protect the lives and property of the citizens, and that the guilty be punished after due process of law. He continues:

The fact that this occurrence is the result of a determination publicly expressed by irresponsible persons of one political party that those of the other political party shall not hold meetings, is too well known. It is gratifying to know the sentiment is confined to a lawless class, and is not countenanced or supported by responsible citizens. The misfortune is that such outrages have not been prevented, and unless physical force is added to the honest efforts of the officers of the law, we shall be thrown into a state of anarchy in which neither life nor property will be regarded.

On the reading of his message a resolution was offered in the Senate to refer the message of the Governor to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Considerable debate on the question of telegraphing to the President for military aid ensued.

A resolution was offered that as the Senate had heard the statement of the negroes through the Governor, that an account from the white men be read.

A substitute was offered that a special committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter, and report forthwith all the facts.

The House also appointed a committee of five to investigate and correct the account of the affair which had been laid before the Assembly.

At the request of Major HOWARD, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, Judge VASON and Capt. JOHNSON will investigate the matter and furnish the necessary papers and information.

This afternoon, in the Senate, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the message of the Governor.

The Committee on the Camilla riot made a report, stating that the evidence submitted to the Governor is untrue, accompanying their report with sworn testimony.

After an exciting discussion the report was adopted by a vote of—yeas 22, nays 10.

The House by a vote of 112 yeas to 30 nays, passed a bill appointing the first Tuesday in November for the Congressional election.

The House received majority and minority reports relative to the Governor's message on the Camilla riot.

After a heated discussion the majority report was adopted. It is to the effect that they find charges preferred by the Governor, which are not sustained by the evidence produced before the Committee, and which is herewith returned. They have come to the conclusion that the whole difficulty occurred and originated from the determination referred to in the Governor's message, to wit: PEARCE, MURPHY and PUTNEY were known to be coming to Camilla at the head of an armed company of freedmen. Their right to appear in arms was disputed by the Sheriff of the county. The persistence of one and the determination of the other, caused the disturbances. They finally conclude that the civil authorities are able to execute the laws, and that there is no necessity for military interference.

The report is signed by one Senator and four members of the House.

One Senator who dissented from the report says he agrees in the sentiments of the Committee, but believes that other legislation is necessary to preserve order and protect persons and property.

GENERAL DIX.

He Indorses Gen. Grant and Denounces the Democratic Candidates and Policy.

Gen. DIX, the American Minister to Paris, has sent the following letter to a friend in New-York. It was not written for publication, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has consented to give it to the public:

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: It was my hope that my distance from home would have saved me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there. But I notice in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. SEYMOUR. I am not aware of anything in the present or the past which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation.

I have been acquainted with Mr. SEYMOUR more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman, of unexceptionable private character, and respectable talents. But you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated, and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which in critical emergencies is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice at different times Governor of the State of New-York, and he has in neither case had the talent or the tact to keep the Democratic Party of the State together more than two years. I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country. Moreover, he has been put in nomination by a Convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents to pay the greater part of the public debt, contracted to preserve the Union, in depreciated paper. Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of the public faith, pledged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. SEYMOUR has made public speeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the Presidency he adopts the delaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I know nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not unfit that Mr. SEYMOUR, after presiding, in 1864, over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with "tremendous cheering," and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of national turpitude.

I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic Party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy and the high sense of national honor which guided the party when MARTIN VAN BUREN, WILLIAM L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT, LEWIS CASS and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS were among its most conspicuous members. I see but one source of safety for the country under existing circumstances, and that is the election of Gen. GRANT. On his decision of character, good sense, moderation and disinterested patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled, than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man who was making, at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July, 1863, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when Gen. GRANT was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fallen countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defence of their homes and the Government, which Mr. SEYMOUR was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.

I am quite willing that you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election, and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. SEYMOUR, or the repudiation of any portion of the public debt.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX,

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Strong Annexation Feeling in Sonora and Sinaloa—Gen. Lagoda to be Attacked at Lepre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, Sept. 21.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, from Mazatlan Sept. 9, arrived here to-day.

The United States steamer *Lackawanna* and Her Brittannic Majesty's steamer *Chameleon* were at the port of Lapaz.

The annexation feeling in Sonora and Sinaloa was strong among the better class of people. The more intelligent anxiously await the time when they will have equal advantages with California. Forces are being organized in the States of Guadalajara, Durango and Sinaloa to prepare for attacking Gen. LAGODA at Lepre. The attack will be made in October or November, as soon as the dry season permits. In the meantime, Gen. LAGODA is making great preparations to resist the Government troops. It is considered doubtful whether the expedition will be successful or not.

LOPEZ, who betrayed MAXIMILIAN at Queretaro, is now in this city.

Arizona advices to Sept. 5 have been received.

Col. PRICE has made a treaty of peace with the Wallapie Indians. The savages have consented to surrender their arms and locate on the river.

Gen. DEVIN has assumed command of the District of Arizona, *vice* Gen. CRITTENDEN, who has been ordered to report at San Francisco.

Major CLERRIN has assumed command of the Sub-District of Prescott.

Several Indian outrages have occurred near Wickenberg and Tucro.

Mining is carried on actively, and with good results.

The crops in the Territory are looking finely.

MANHEIM, SCHEMASSER & Co. have suspended payment.

JAPAN.

Flight of the Recent Commissioners to the United States—They are Threatened with Death if Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 21.

The Japanese Commissioners who were recently in the United States purchasing war vessels, and who returned to Japan in the ram *Stonewall*, arrived here on Saturday by the steamer *Great Republic.* They were compelled to leave Yokohama for their personal safety. The Japanese authorities (of the Southern faction) threatened to decapitate them if captured. They are determined to remain in the United States until political affairs in Japan are settled. They say they have been under the protection of the American Minister ever since their return to Japan.

The tidal wave occurred in the harbor of Yokohama Aug. 15, the day after the earthquake in South America.

LOUISIANA.

Disturbance in New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 22—Midnight.

The city is in an intense state of excitement to-night. About 10:30 o'clock a disturbance occurred on the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets, in front of DUMONTIELE's confectionery, one of the fashionable resorts, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Several clubs, both Democratic and Radical were on the streets in the vicinity at the time, who became engaged in a disturbance. Several shots were fired, and a skirmish with the staffs of their lamps occurred, when all the parties dispersed hastily. The cab stands were deserted and the buildings were closed during the melee. Several persons were hurt, but no fatal injuries have yet been heard of.

At 11 o'clock not a negro was to be seen in the vicinity, except those on the Police force. Scattering shots have been heard in different parts of the city below Canal-street, and fears are expressed that further riotous demonstrations will be made during the night. Accounts as to the origin of the difficulty rre conflicting. Various wild rumors are floating about.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Cricket Match Between the All-England Eleven and the Twenty-two of Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The cricket match between the All-England Eleven and the Twenty-two of Canada commenced this morning. The Canadians first took the bat, and were easily disposed of by their opponents, making only twenty-eight runs in all. The first ten wickets fell in the short space of one hour and a half, for only twenty-two runs, and of the whole twenty-two batters sixteen were returned to the pavilion without adding to the score. The only batter who at all distinguished himself was Mr. C. ROSE, who made twelve. The other runs were made by Major J. BRUNNELL, six; KIRKHEFFER, three; HOPE, two; TETU, one; and ARBUTHNOT, one. During the innings only three byes were made, showing that the All-England were as alive in the field as when in New-York.

The Eleven closed the playing with one wicket down for a score of forty-seven. HUMPHREY went out on the eighth run. JUPP, without losing his wicket, scored twenty-one. SMITH made four runs and is not out, while fourteen wides and byes are debited to the Twenty-two.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The rifle tournament proceeds slowly; much dissatisfaction exists among the men on account of the defective arrangements. A large number of persons from the West have returned home. Lieut.-Col. JACKSON won the prize for the Dominion match of $500. At the second match for all comers, this morning, Capt. PIERS, of Nova Scotia, won the first prize of $300. He scored 38 at 400 and 800 yards. The Provincial match commences to-morrow.

The weather is very cold, and the wind high.

The officers had a grand banquet to-night. The Minister of the Militia and the Adjutant-General had a banquet last night.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The great boat race, between the Paris crew and the WARD BROTHERS, has been arranged to take place on the 21st day of October, for $1,500 a side.

A sea captain was picked up by a ship behind the Custom House, yesterday. He said he had been robbed, by two men, of his gold watch and money, and then thrown over the wharf.

Dedication of a Republican Wigwam at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

REPUBLICAN WIGWAM,
WILKESBARRE, Penn., Monday, Sept. 21—P. M.

A fine, commodious wigwam, with seats for fifteen hundred people, was dedicated in this place to victory and peace on Saturday last. The building was lighted with gas, and handsomely decorated with flags, streamers, pictures and flowers. A splendid pole was raised in front of the wigwam in the afternoon, and in the evening the dedication exercises were held. A large torchlight procession, led by a drum corps, paraded the principal streets, and a large number of telling transparencies were carried, but the one most noticeable and appropriate was a large and accurate representation of the county court-house, under which was printed, "the Luzerne County Coffee-house." The residences of many prominent citizens were brilliantly illuminated. After the parade an immense gathering collected within the Wigwam. Over two thousand people were present, and there was a large number on the outside who could not gain admittance.

Thrilling speeches were made by J. G. MILLER, Esq., H. B. PAYNE, Esq., Hon. W. W. KETCHUM, Judge HOYT and Col. E. S. OSBORNE. Excellent music was furnished by a cornet band and a glee club. Ladies graced the occasion with their presence and joined in the songs that fairly made the building shake. Immense enthusiam prevailed. The Republicans of Luzerne are wide awake. The "Coffee-house" will not be used this Fall. Victory is sure, for strong is a good cause.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F. in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Sept. 21.

The Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows assembled in Odd Fellows Hall, on Gay-street, this morning. All the States and Territories were represented, as also the Dominion of Ontario.

JAMES P. SANDERS, of New-York, presided, with JAMES L. RIDGELY, of Maryland, as Secretary. After the organization and admission of new members, the Grand Sire and Grand Secretary presented their reports, showing the order to be in a very flourishing condition. The revenue of the last fiscal year exceeds that of the previous year.

The additional receipts to the aid of the Southern relief fund amounts to $2,132. The reports from the different jurisdictions indicate a high degree of prosperity.

The Grand Lodge last night visited Washington Lodge No. 1, the first Lodge formed in America by THOMAS WILDEY. The meeting is said to have been of the most interesting character. The two only surviving members of that Lodge were present. The old treasury box of the Lodge was an object of much interest.

The Lodge met this morning at 9 o'clock. The session was devoted to the reception of reports of standing committees. At 10 o'clock the body proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: E. D. FARNSWORTH, of Tennessee, Most Worthy Grand Sire; FRED. D. STUART, of the District of Columbia, Deputy Grand Sire; JAMES L. RIDGELY, of Maryland, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; JOSHUA VANSANT, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer. At noon the Lodge proceeded to the Gilmor House and enjoyed the hospitalities of Messrs. KIRKLAND & Co. At 1 o'clock the Lodge reassembled and transacted business of a private character. To-night they visited, in a body, the Holiday-street Theatre, in response to an invitation from JOHN T. FORD, to witness the play of "Hamlet."

Workmen Injured by the Falling of a Staging in Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

JOHN COLLINS, PETER RITCHIE and JOHN MCDONALD, who were engaged in erecting the walls of the Lincoln Iron Works, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, by the giving way of the staging upon which they were working. JOHN COLLINS had his wrist broken and is internally injured. PETER RITCHIE had his collar bone broken and his hip sprained. JOHN MCDONALD received a very serious scalp wound and other minor bruises. All received besides these hurts many bruises from the falling of bricks and timber.

Enthusiastic Republican Demonstration in Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

An immense Republican demonstration took place in this city last night. The speakers were Col. CLARK E. CARR, of Illinois; Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine, and Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES. The people waited at the Wigwam until midnight to receive Gen. SICKLES, who came in on the train from the North. He was escorted from the depot by the Grant Invincibles, and was received with enthusiastic and long continued applause at the Wigwam. After speaking a few minutes, he retired. He will speak in Troy, Penn., to-morrow.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Senate and House did but little to-day. In the House a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor and learn what he desired the Legislature to do.

A member offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Registration to report in the morning what progress they had made.

A member of the Committee seconded the resolution, saying that the Registration bill was delayed because every other member of the Committee was opposed to an election by the people in November.

Opposition to Gen. Butler in Massachusetts.

SALEM, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

A call is in circulation, receiving many signatures throughout the towns in the Fifth District, for organized opposition to the nomination of Gen. BUTLER to Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Resolution Hose Company of Philadelphia arrived here this afternoon, and their arrival was the occasion of a grand parade of the entire Fire Department, which received the Philadelphians at the depot and escorted them through the principal streets to East Boston. In the evening a banquet was given to the Philadelphia Company at the Maverick House, which is their headquarters.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The bark *Emma Coyne*, laden with 800 tons of iron ore belonging to the Jackson Iron Mining Company, is reported broken in two on Rock Island Reef, Lake Michigan.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept, 22.

MOSES WESLEY, the North Adams pedestrian, failed in attempting to walk fifty miles in ten hours at Pittsfield on Saturday last. He gave out at the end of the forty-first mile, when he had nearly two hours to complete the task.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The silk factory of Mrs. HAROP, of West Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. Small insurance.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Resolution Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here this morning. The Fire Department assembled at 9 o'clock and escorted the visitors about the city. They will leave for Boston this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

J. THOMAS CLAGETT, aged 25 years, fell through a hatchway in the Government bonded warehouse, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

As the funeral procession of Mrs. CARR was crossing the Erie Railway, one mile west of Painted Post, the Rochester Express came along, frightening the horse of Mr. CARR. Mrs. DRAKE, a sister of the deceased, was thrown on the track and had both her feet cut off by the passing train. A child of the deceased was also run over and literally cut to pieces.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Thorn* will trot at Driving Park, in this city, on Monday next, for a purse of $2,000.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

At New-Albany within the past week fifteen or twenty valuable milch cows died from cattle disease. There was no difference in the symptoms from previous cases.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

There is a prospect of a compromise between the Donnelly and Hubbard factions of the Republican party. It is proposed to leave the matter to four judges, and whoever they decide shall be considered the Republican nominee for Congress, and the other will retire.

WATERBURY, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Republicans held an enthusiastic campaign meeting here to-night, which was addressed by Hon. O. H. PLATT and others.

WATERBURY, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

A procession of "Boys in Blue" was assaulted here to-night with stones, and several members were seriously injured.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

BOYS IN BLUE DEMONSTRATION.

The Boys in Blue made a tremendous demonstration here to-night. It was literally unparalleled in the history of political demonstrations in this city. From 6 to 8 the streets resounded with martial music of the companies and battalions marching from headquarters to the general rendezvous at the Lincoln Monument. Thundering salutes from light artillery roared for two hours, while the column was forming. At 8:30 six regiments, numbering at least four thousand men, took up the line of march, under the command of Brig.-Gen. ALBERT GRANT, the commander for this district. The head of the column was preceded by a corps of pioneers and a section of artillery, and each regiment by its field and staff. The officers carried their side arms, and the men carried torches, Chinese lanterns and transparencies. The companies marched by front of platoons and sections, and moved with wonderful precision and steadiness. The genuine word of military command could be heard at every point along the line, and every command was fully officered and well disciplined.

The procession moved through F-street to Fourteenth, and thence to Tenth-street and Lafayette-square, paying marching salutes to Vice-President WADE and Speaker COLFAX; thence by the White House with tremendous groans, through Pennsylvania-avenue to Capitol Hill and the Navy-yard, where an immense meeting was held and a flag raising celebrated. Immense crowds witnessed the demonstration, though the rain fell all the evening. Flags and banners were displayed at many points, and were cheered to the echo. The number of transparencies was astonishing, some of them were very amusing and appropriate. The following were especially good: A huge carpet-bag inscribed, "Every carpet-bag contains a vote," "Grant us peace, or See-more war," "TOM FLORENCE's carpet-bag, four, eleven forty-four," "I think SEYMOUR will surrender if things are pushed—P. SHERIDAN." "Push things—U. S. GRANT."

The Democrats were astonished at the magnitude of the demonstration, and it is generally conceded that they have not the material to equal it. The commanders of the Boys in Blue say it is nothing compared with the demonstration in reserve for Gen. GRANT when he returns to the city.

THE REVENUE IMBROGLIO.

The Sub-retrenchment Committee began their investigation into the Revenue imbroglio to-day by the examination of Secretary MCCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS. The latter testified that he had appointed the Supervisors, generally Republican in politics, but with especial reference to fitness, integrity, and the interests of the service. Secretary MCCULLOCH testified that he had declined to confirm the appointments, because he thought that when appointments were made which had political influence the Democrats ought to have half. He further stated that neither himself nor the Treasury Department had any official knowledge of the proceedings now going on in New-York against Mr. ROLLINS, and that there were no charges against that officer on file in the Treasury Department, nor anywhere else, to his knowledge.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

Both of the Georgia Senators, JOSHUA HILL and H. V. M. MILLER, were here yesterday, ready to present their case to Congress. Some Republicans stated to Mr. HILL that there would probably be no objection to his being sworn in if his credentials should be offered, but that Dr. MILLER would probably fare differently. Mr. HILL said he would prefer that the credentials of both be presented at the same time and undergo the same scrutiny, and that if the session was not prolonged they would not be presented now. Both gentlemen will therefore return to Georgia. Mr. HILL supports GRANT and COLFAX. Dr. MILLER is silent here, but for BLAIR and SEYMOUR in Georgia.

THE GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

The occasion of the lengthy Cabinet meeting to-day was an acrimonious discussion regarding the distribution of the Government patronage, occasioned by the declaration of Mr. SEWARD that he intended to support GRANT and COLFAX. Messrs. WELLES and MCCULLOCH announced themselves for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Messrs. SCHOFIELD and EVARTS remained quiet, and Gov. RANDALL had left the meeting before discussion commenced. It is hardly probable that any change in the Cabinet will follow from this development, as the President is undoubtedly satisfied with the control of the patronage of the Treasury which, for political purposes, is ten times as valuable as the patronage of all the other departments of the Government together.

Information has been received here that VALLANDIGHAM boasts that no man can obtain an appointment in the Revenue service, or any other branch of Government employment under the control of the Treasury Department, without his assent. Gen. SCHENCK, his opponent, earned the gratitude of the people by his services during the war, and VALLANDIGHAM at the same time earned the gratitude of the Administration.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

In the Criminal Court, this morning, the Counsel for SURRATT entered their special plea, setting forth the amnesty proclamation of July 4 in defence, claiming that SURRATT is within that portion of the proclamation, pardoning all parties of treason, felony, &c., who were not then under indictment for those offences in any Court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. The counsel claim that he was at that time solely under indictment for murder at common law, and not for treason or felony. Consequently he is entitled to the benefits of the proclamation. To this the prosecution enters special demurrer, and will proceed to argument.

The following is a copy of the demurrer:

"The United States, by its attorney, E. C. CARRINGTON, comes into Court and demurs to the special plea filed by the defendant in the above entitled case, and says the same is insufficient in law, because the President's proclamation therein set forth, bearing the date of July, 1868, excepts therefrom all such persons as may be under indictment or presentment in any Court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony, and because said plea does not show said defendant was not under indictment or presentment as aforesaid at the time said proclamation was made, and because the same is insufficient, and for other good and sufficient reasons; and because the proclamation set forth in said plea does not apply to or affect the offence and offences charged and set forth in said indictment, and because the same is in other respects insufficient, informal, and of no effect in law."

Mr. CARRINGTON addressed the Court in support of the demurrer.

Mr. BRADLEY, for the prisoner, maintained that the plea of general pardon was sufficient, and claimed the full benefit of the proclamation. It was for the prosecution to show in replication that the defendant came within the class excepted from amnesty.

Mr. MERRICK, for the prisoner, and Mr. RIDDLE, of the counsel for the prosecution, argued the question at issue.

THE INDIANS.

Communication was received at the Indian Office this morning from Indian Agent PATRICK, on the Upper Platte River, dated Sept. 16. It announces that SPOTTED TAIL and SWIFT BEAR left for the reservation on the Mission River, near Fort Randall, with 180 lodges, thirty-five of which were Ggallallah Sioux and the remainder Brule Sioux. They were furnished with provisions and transportation by Gen. AUGUR, acting for the Indian Peace Commissioner. The Ogallallah Sioux came to the agency from the Republican River under CONLIVE, or "Man who walks in the ground." But this chief was killed by an Indian of his own band, on the night of the 15th, during a drunken fight, and his band had to go under SPOTTED TAIL. There are now left on the Republican River, at the Upper Platte Agency, Two STRIKE with about fifty lodges of Brule Sioux, PAWNEE KILLER and WHISTLER with about 150 lodges of Ogallallah Sioux, DULL KNIFE and TURKEY LEGS with about 150 lodges of Northern Cheyennes. In accordance with instructions several messages have been sent to these Indians, requesting them to go to the new reservation on the Missouri River, but they refuse to go. Gen. BRADLEY started on the 16th, with the Twenty-seventh Infantry, to march through the country of the Republican River to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.

THE REVENUE INVESTIGATION.

The Sub-Committee on Retrenchment met to-day at the Treasury Department. There were present Gen. VAN WYCK, Representatives BENTON, HALSEY, RANDALL, and Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire. They examined Secretary MCCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS. The principal reason given by these witnesses why the twenty-five Supervisors required by law had not been appointed, was that the Secretary insisted they should be chosen without regard to party politics; if not, then the Democratic Party should have a portion of them.

The Sub-Committee also entered into and examined concerning the charges in which Mr. BINCKLY was concerned. It appeared that no such charges had been preferred, either in the office of the Secretary or in that of the Commissioners; that although BINCKLY is a subordinate officer, neither of them had ordered him to proceed to New-York to make an examination into the alleged frauds or malfeasance, and that he had made his report to the President, and not to them. The Secretary testified that he believed ROLLINS to be in all things strictly honest. It is said prominent politicians here and elsewhere will be summoned before the Committee, who meet again to-morrow.

THE RECENT POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.

It is thought the Government will not lose anything by the defalcation in the Post Office Department, as OLMSTEAD owns property enough to cover the amount missing. In addition to property in the city he owned a large farm near Beltsville, Md., beside several acres of land in North Carolina, for which purchase money has been paid. It is said the Government money in his possession was used only a short time ago to pay notes which had been given for the North Carolina lands. Of the several special deposits of bonds, money, &c., in sums ranging from $100 to $1,500, left with him by various clerks in the Post Office Department, all were found in the safe excepting one package containing $2,600 in bonds belonging to Gen. PEDRO, an old clerk of the Department. It was announced this morning that OLMSTEAD had been arrested in Philadelphia, but the Post Office authorities have no such information.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The following revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—Wm. L. Ross, Edward P. Calvert, L. Varenizen, Frank F. Reynolds and W. S. Noah, at Covington, Ky.; Isaac Rosenburgh, New-York City. Gaugers—John K. Lloyd, Ninth District Kentucky. Tobacco Inspector—Wright Smith, for the Sixth District of Kentucky, *vice* G. Youtsey, appointed as Assistant Assessor.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue designated the store of WILLIAM MARCHANT, No. 80 Front-street, New-York, as an export bonded warehouse for tobacco, under section 73 of the new Tax law.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment is to-day engaged at the Treasury Department in the investigation of the circumstances attending the workings of the new Revenue law, with special reference to the points contained in the resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. SCHENCK yesterday. Commissioner ROLLINS was for some time before the Committee to-day.

ANOTHER KEROSENE CALAMITY.

Total Destruction of an Oil Refinery in Jersey City—Fearful Explosion and Loss of Life—One Man Burned to Death and Three Fatally Injured.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a tremendous explosion occurred in the extensive oil refinery of R. N. VERPLANK, in South Eighth-street, near Prospect-stree, Jersey City, causing a deafening report, and shaking the buildings within a radius of half a mile. The refinery consisted of a two-story frame building, sheds containing six 300 barrel tanks in the rear, and to the east of these the engine-house and a brick building containing three tanks. The explosion is said to have been caused by a leakage in one of the main stills. Immediately after it occurred an immense volume of flame rose high in the air, accompanied by a dense black smoke. The flames spread to the other stills, which contained from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels of oil, and from thence to the yard where were stored over 500 barrels of crude oil, naptha and tar. These too were soon ignited. The liquid rushed down into the cove, rear of the premises, filled with timber, and which also contained a sloop and canal boat. The timber became saturated with oil, and in a short time a considerable portion of the cove was a sheet of flame, and at this juncture the scene was terribly grand. Add to this the excitement of many hundreds of people assembled in consequence of a report that three or four men had been killed and several injured. This report, to the minds of many, was confirmed when the firemen emerged from the smoke and ruins with the body of the Foreman, THEODORE HILDEBRAND, who was badly burned about the head and hands; and a little later, when AUGUST DURHAM, a workman, who was found in the edge of the cove, where he was supposed to have been thrown by the concussion, was also brought out. He was in nearly a nude state and presented a most shocking appearance. His face and head was so badly injured that he was beyond recognition, while his arms, hands and portions of his limbs were nearly stripped of the skin, while the flesh was a blackened mass. The two injured men were conveyed to HILDEBRAND'S house, No. 157 Bay-street, where they received every possible attention at the hands of Dr. VONDA and others. HILDEBRAND is not considered to be fatally injured, but DURHAM cannot survive his injuries. He is a German, residing at West Hoboken. Great fears were entertained that the boiler would explode, but it was protected by a thick brick wall, and, the engineer finally gaining access let off the steam, and thus all apprehensions subsided. Meanwhile the fire was raging with great fury, and for a time it seemed that it would spread to buildings in the vicinity and cause a great conflagration, but the efforts of the firemen, under directions of the efficient Chief Engineer, COYLE, seconded by his assistants, were successful, and the fire was confined to the premises where it originated. The loss on the building is about $3,000. As near as could be ascertained, there were from 1,500 to 1,800 barrels of oil in the tanks, about 600 barrels of refined oil and 600 barrels of crude oil, naptha, &c., and the total loss will probably reach from $30,000 to $40,000, upon which there is a partial insurance, but the amount or names of the companies could not be ascertained.

At the rear of the premises was a lighter, and as the tide was low, its destruction seemed inevitable. A large hawser was attached, when some 300 men seized hold and dragged the craft through the mud to a place of safety.

The foreman, HILDEBRAND, has been burned once before at a fire on the same premises last Winter.

After the fire had been pretty well subdued the charred remains of JOSEPH LITLEJOHN, the engineer, were found in the still-room, near the tank where the explosion occurred. He was a single man, native of Germany, 25 years of age, and has parents reside in the old country.

Besides the two men previously mentioned, HENRY URDEN, a German, residing at No. 156 Morgan-street, was burned in a most shocking manner, and there is but little or no prospect that he will recover.

Very many wild rumors were afloa, but as no other persons are missing, no doubt the four persons mentioned include all the casualties.

There were three distinct explosions—the two first rather light, and the third a tremendous one, which blew up the building, throwing timbers high in the air and scattering *debris* in all directions. The engineer, JOSEPH LEISENBERGER, escaped to the street uninjured, but after the second explosion he went back to open the valves of the boiler, so as to guard against its blowing up, and while thus engaged the fatal explosion occurred. He was caught in the *debris* of the building and burned to death. The other three injured men were still alive last night, but AUGUST BUTTO (not Durham) would not probably survive through the night. The other two, HILDEBRAND and ORDER, may possibly recover.

Some of the burning *debris* came off and was blown across the Cove, and set fire to WARNER & CARECALEN'S stable, rear of a small tenement, which was destroyed. Loss $500. VERPLANCK was partially insured in the Mechanics of Jersey City, and the Lorillard. The glass house took fire on the roof, but was soon extinguished.

NATURALIZATION.

The Progress of Naturalization—How Citizens are Made.

The business of naturalization in this City, from about the beginning of September of any year up to within ten days of the November election, always increases rapidly, and yet that increase is governed by no rule, mathematical or otherwise. For instance, there seems to us no reason why on Friday last forty men were made citizens by the Court of Common Pleas; on Thursday seventy in the same Court; on Monday of this week 140, and yesterday ninety, or thereabouts. And yet so it is.

The Court of Common Pleas is evidently the one selected in which to allow the largest number of men will appear, and take he oath renouncing the sovereignty of the Government under which they were born, and swearing fidelity to the Stars and Stripes, between this and the 23d day of October next. True, the law says that this business may be done by any Court of Record, but the Supreme Court of this District, has done nothing in this line worth mentioning for a long time. In the Superior Court, Judge JONES sits from 11 to 12 o'clock daily, for the purpose, and yesterday about twenty-five foreigners were naturalized there the heavy business is done, however, in the Common Pleas, with Judge BARRETT, as appears from the fact that between 12:15 and 2:30 P. M. ninety-four persons applied for naturalization, and the most of them were admitted. The session was, however, uninterrupted and the labor severe, Judge BARRETT very critically examined each witness called, and scrutinized closely the papers before him. Some questions were asked which to bystanders seemed unnecessary, but the Judge said his conscience must be satisfied, and all the necessary facts must appear in some legal manner. He dispatched, on the average, two minds in a little less than two minutes, but does not show so much haste as was manifested in the same Court in October, 1866, when one hundred and four citizens (men) went through the examination necessary to admit them to a vote, in just 30½ minutes by the watch. Eight hundred and fifty-two were, in that same month, naturalized by one Judge in four and a half consecutive hours. Here are the notes as taken down by a reporter, watch in hand, on the 23d of October, 1866, in the New York Common Pleas.

"In first five minutes, fourteen made citizens; in second five minutes, seventeen made citizens; in ten minutes, thirty-three made citizens; in third five minutes, nineteen made citizens; in fourth five minutes, twenty-one made citizens. Total, 104 in thirty minutes."

This was no longer ago than 1866. Now it takes four hours and fifteen minutes to make about ninety citizens. Our courts are surely taking more pains to inquire into the merits of each particular case. Some of our prominent men appear interested in having the business done differently from what it was formerly. The Common Pleas Court is so arranged that the business of naturalization will commence punctually at 12 M. each day until further notice. At that hour yesterday the large room of Part I. was filled.

Judge BARRETT took his seat upon the Bench, when

Mr. EATON arose and said to the Judge presiding that before the business of naturalizing commenced he would beg leave to say a few words. The speaker then went on to say that it was very generally known that much distrust exists in the community as to the mode which has hitherto been adopted in naturalizing citizens. The impression is prevalent, said Mr. EATON, tha. the business of making citizens, as it is called, is conducted with undue haste. If this distrust is well founded, the public have a right that the matter be examined into. They have a right to have all abuses corrected. I, on the contrary, the prevailing opinion is not well founded, then the Judges, the Courts, the other officials, indeed, all concerned, should be freed from the suspicion of undue and indecent haste. Your Honor, and, in fact, every one in the room, will agree with me that this avenue to citizenship should be carefully guarded, and if anybody is particularly interested in this matter it must be those men who have entered the army, and who have gone through great hardships to preserve the integrity of the country, as well as those who five years ago left their homes in a foreign land to gain a citizenship in this great Republic. These men, I mean those who have so nobly fought and bled for the country, should be guarded and protected from the great influx, consisting, in too many instances, of persons who may be fugitives from that justice which has failed to overtake them, but which is richly due them in the land of their nativity. Our citizen soldiers, too, are entitled to protection as against those who have recently arrived on our shores, totally ignorant of our institutions. A number of prominent men have desired, therefore, that everything that is possible be done to prevent frauds of every kind. I listened yesterday to the proceedings in this Court, and I am bound to say, that the business was conducted in an impartial manner. There was no disorder; there was none of that haste which we have sometimes seen; there was nothing in the manner in which the business was conducted to invite men who wish to commit frauds to come here. But the fact that your Honor yesterday rejected one in every ten of those who presented themselves for naturalization, shows most conclusively that men so disposed might, under a less scrutinizing examination, have committed gross frauds. I do not know that more could have been done than your Honor did yesterday to prevent frauds.

The speaker then went on to say, that he had noticed that the law touching the naturalization of aliens who have served in the army is so construed as that any one who has served this country in that way, and who is now 21 years of age, is allowed to become a citizen on presenting a paper setting forth the fact of his honorable discharge. The law bearing on this subject is the twenty-first section of the act of July 17, 1862, which requires that the alien, 21 years of age, who has or shall enlist, is entitled to naturalization in this manner. Mr. EATON thought it would be an additional safeguard if the names of the witnesses produced by each applicant could be taken down; also their places of residence, occupation, &c. It was, he said, a matter of history that at the last election sixty-eight persons were registered as voters residing in one house, when as a matter of fact, which had been ascertained beyond all doubt, only five men who were voters lived there up to the day of election. And such frauds as these are common.

Another thing he would call the attention of the Court to, namely, the taking of the oath before the Clerk only, where declaration of intentions had been filed. Then again, those whom His Honor rejected on Monday night, if so disposed, go before another tribunal on the same papers and succeed. There was nothing to prevent their doing so, for the reason that no record was kept. He did not like to speak uncharitably. Some of them would no doubt act under a misapprehension. Others, on the contrary, would be determined to become citizens fairly or fraudulently, and their friends were bent on their voting. Other Judges might not administer the law in the same spirit, and owing to a lack of official records the frauds might at last succeed. He, the speaker, had no interest except what every citizen worthy of the name had in seeing justice impartially administered, the rights of all legal voters protected, and all frauds upon the ballot-box punished. He asked the Court if it would not be better if, for the future, the names and residences of witnesses, as well as applicants for naturalization, were taken down in a book, and he also asked that the Court should convene from day to day, in pursuance of a stated adjournment. In conclusion Mr. EATON said: "I beg to bear my decided testimony to the care and thorough scrutiny which your Honor brings to the discharge of your duty in these matters, and under such administration I am confident few frauds can be perpetrated."

Judge BARRETT said he had listened with attention and pleasure to the gentleman who had addressed the Court. The matters of law referred to had been the subject of serious consideration among the Judges throughout the City. As to most of the questions presented, the Judges agreed; as to some they do not. He could assure all concerned that all that could be done by him, the Judge, would be done to prevent frauds in naturalization. He felt and saw the importance of preventing frauds, and, as a Judge of that Court, he would endeavor to do his duty. As to the matter of adjournment from day to day, he would direct that that should be done for the present. It would be best for the regular litigants in the Court, and would best accommodate all concerned. All citizens had a right to attend the open Court and see how these things were done, and every facility consistent with the doing of the business with as much speed as possible would be granted to all interested. But he could not accede to the request that counsel should attend and examine the witnesses, &c. It would be a most unusual course to pursue, but most of all it would greatly impede the business. The latitude which counsel would require would occupy too much time. He could not entertain the proposition. It must be a matter of conscience with the Court. He must inform himself as well as he could, and then act. If the other course were adopted, that of allowing counsel to ask questions, then there were not enough Judges in the City to do this naturalization business. Besides, no one could doubt that there are a certain number of honest men who are entitled to become citizens before the election. If the course suggested were pursued, many of these would necessarily fail to get their papers. He would probe the facts, and scrutinize each application as thoroughly as possible, with a due regard to the time within which the business is to be done. In case of an honest mistake, he thought it but right to the applicant, failing in his papers, to give him leave to renew his application with further and other proofs. As to the request that records should be kept other than those they are keeping, he did not see how it could be done. Their space and service were too limited for that. In regard to the allegation that persons might apply to other tribunals after having been rejected here, he did not know of any statute to prevent it. His sole object was to get at the truth. He should do it with all the penetration of mind he had, and with a due sense of the obligations of his oath of office and his duty as a Judge and a citizen of this country.

The business of naturalization then proceeded without interruption for the space of two hours and twenty minutes; at the end of which time it appeared that ninety-four men had been made citizens and seven or eight rejected for cause. At 12 o'clock to-day the Court will sit again for the same purpose, in Part I., Common Pleas.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match Against Time on the Fashion Course, L. I.—The Boston Horse, John Stewart, Trots Twenty Miles to Wagon Inside of One Hour, for a Wager of Three Thousand Dollars.

Yesterday one of the most important trotting matches against time ever attempted on the American turf, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The match in question was made at the recent Narragansett race meeting, when a well-known sporting man of Boston, for a wager of $2,000 to $1,000, backed his gelding *John Stewart* to trot twenty miles, to wagon, within the hour. This feat had never before been accomplished, for although *Flora Temple* and *General Butler* both essayed to do it, they failed in the attempt. Trotting twenty miles in harness within the hour had been done on four occasions—by *Trustee*, by *Lady Fulton*, by *Captain McGowan*, and still more recently by the horse that now essayed the more difficult task to wagon, *John Stewart*. It was considered, taking into consideration the disadvantages of going to wagon as compared with going in harness, a feat almost impossible of achievement; hence the odds of $2,000 to $1,000 that the backer of time, Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, proprietor of the Fashion Course, laid against the horse's success when he made the match.

The day yesterday was far from favorable for the performance of the great task, for the atmosphere was heavy and moist, and a drizzling rain fell nearly all the time the horse was trotting. The attendance was not large, and the betting heavy, and almost universal among the spectators. At first, time had sluggishly the call, although most of the money was bet at even. After the horse, who was driven by young HIRAM WOODRUFF, had gone a few miles, odds of $100 to $80 were bet on him. From the subjoined table, it will be seen that the horse won, with thirty-seven seconds to spare. Timers—Messrs. UNDERWOOD, SHAW and MARTIN:

Miles.	Time of single mile.	Total time.	Miles.	Time of single mile.	Total time.
1	2:36	2:36	11	3:02	34:16
2	2:49	5:45	12	3:03	37:19
3	2:50	8:35	13	2:55	38:16
4	2:52	11:27	14	3:00	41:16
5	2:54	14:21	15	2:56	44:12
6	2:59	17:20	16	2:58	47:10
7	3:00	20:20	17	3:02	50:12
8	3:03	23:23	18	3:02	53:14
9	2:52	26:15	19	3:07	56:21
10	2:59	29:14	20	3:02	59:23

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Match $3,000 ($2,000 to $1,000) against b. g. *John Stewart* trotting twenty miles to wagon in one hour.

H. Woodruff, Jr., b. g. John Stewart, to wagon..... 1
J. Chambers, ame..... 2

Time—Total, 59:23.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
15—Cressy vs. Adams.
23—Friend et al. vs. Midas.
41—Funks vs. Olden.
43—Jacobs vs. Herman.
55—Neeriss vs. Olden.
60—Mech. Bkg. Ass'n vs. Hickley.
88—Jacobs vs. Herman.

Nos.
116—Ostrander vs. Rogers et al.
115—Rosenfeld vs. Bansinger.
123—In re. Tappan to vacate assessment.
124—In re. Jones to vacate assessment.

The call commences at No. 125—Gottheb vs. Thorne.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— Bowers vs. Barnum.
— Guttman vs. Hart.
375—Fernandez vs. Francis.
— Mack vs. Grindle.
— Blakslee vs. Stuart.
— Same vs. Same.
383—Davis vs. Levi.
384—Brockway vs. Grace.
385—Tehan vs. Vincent.
388—Higgins vs. Griffin.
— Mulligan vs. Smith.
392—Hyman vs. Rosenfeld.
393—Hart vs. Pond.
395—Beck vs. U. S. Machine Co.
398—Lyons vs. Odell.

Nos.
403—Arnold vs. Wood.
408—Sackett vs. Morrissey.
410—Odell vs. Gleason.
411—Baker vs. Montgomery.
412—Mills vs. Simpson.
414—Sackett vs. Morrissey.
415—Margraf vs. Maenel.
416—Smunway vs. Badger.
417—Smith vs. Cassidy.
418—Bixbee vs. Bennett.
419—Ferguson vs. Anderson.
420—Friend vs. Oppenheimer.
421—Morrow vs. Irwin.
424—Curran vs. Bass

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Nelson.

IN EQUITY—PETITION TO AMEND PETITION OF CREDITORS AFFIRMED.

NELSON, C. J.—This is a petition filed under the second section of the Bankrupt act for the purpose of revising a decision of the District Judge allowing an amendment of the petition of the creditors under the thirty-ninth section of that act *nunc pro tunc*. The petition in bankruptcy, among other things, stated that Craft, the debtor, in contemplation of bankruptcy, gave to S. Jones a confession of judgment, and caused a judgment to be entered thereon, upon which execution was issued, &c.; that this confession was entered into with intent to give a preference to Jones, one of his creditors, and to defeat the operation of the Bankrupt act. The petition also states facts showing that the debtor was insolvent.

On the return of the order to show cause on the petition, the debtor denied the acts of bankruptcy set forth in the petition, and demanded a trial by jury of the issues. The proofs show that Craft was insolvent when he gave the confession of judgment, and, that, after the sale on execution under Jones' judgment, he had no property with which to pay his debts. It appeared, however, distinctly, that the several acts of the debtor were not done, or committed, with intent to take the benefit of the Bankrupt act, which was the averment relied on, in the petition, as the foundation for proceeding against the debtor in bankruptcy.

The thirty-ninth section provides, among other things, that any person "who being bankrupt, or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy, or insolvency, shall"—"give any warrant to confess judgment or procure or suffer his property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more creditors, &c."—"shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy." It will be observed that the petition in this case does not aver that the debtor was insolvent, or contemplated insolvency, but only that the several acts alleged were done in contemplation of bankruptcy.

These latter words in the act of 1841 were construed to mean no contemplation of committing what was made by the act, an act of bankruptcy, (13 How., p. 150,) which construction would seem quite applicable to the same language in the present act.

The result is, as the proofs show, that the acts of Craft in giving the confession of judgment to Jones, &c., were not in contemplation of bankruptcy; the petition against him failed, unless it was competent for the Court below to grant the amendments in question, which is, by inserting the words "while insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency," in lieu of "in contemplation of bankruptcy."

The only real objection to an amendment of a petition in bankruptcy, *nunc pro tunc*, is in a clause in this thirty-ninth section of the act, which provides that the petition shall "be brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy shall have been committed. To allow a substantial amendment—that is, one going to the whole foundation of the proceeding, *nunc pro tunc*—would be in direct violation of this limitation, which is obviously for the benefit of the debtor. But in the present case the amendment is little more than formal, as facts are alleged in the petition which, if true, (and the proofs substantiate them,) import that the debtor was insolvent at the time, and committed the acts alleged, in contemplation of insolvency. This new averment, therefore, could not have taken the debtor by surprise, as it simply puts in form what already appeared in substance in the petition, and which must have been so understood by him on the trial of the issue before the Court, as no objection was taken to the evidence.

Amendment affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

E. W. Van Voorhis *vs.* W. Van Arsdale et al., and Wm. G. Breit et al. *vs.* E. W. Van Voorhis; motion for stay granted.

Louisa Webber *vs.* Chas G. Webber; motion denied.

L. W. Barritt, Jr. et al. *vs.* George F. Gilmore; motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the petition of F. D. Tappen, trustee, &c., to vacate assessment; petition denied.

Field *vs.* Field; memoranda for counsel.

Foster *vs.* Foster; reference ordered.

Daggett *vs.* Keating et al.; motion denied without costs.

Jacobs *vs.* Hodgskin et al.; upon serving a verified complaint on defendant's attorney, within five days after the service of a copy of this order; motion denied; otherwise granted—$5 costs to abide the event.

Chas. E. Miller et al., *vs.* Wilson Miller et al.; prayer denied without costs.

Lambard *vs.* Blair et al.; order settled.

Welles *vs.* Crocker; motion granted.

The Washington Iron Works *vs.* Simonson; motion granted.

Robinson et al. *vs.* The New-York and Bremen Steamship Company; motion granted.

McQuade & Co. *vs.* Ryan; objections passed upon.

Fowler et al. *vs.* Lowenstein &c.; order settled.

Mahnken et al. *vs.* Becker et al.; attachment may issue, &c.

Nicolay *vs.* Besson; motion granted.

By Judge Barnard.

George Kreiz *vs.* Hirsch; motion denied.

Watkins *vs.* Watkins; motion granted.

Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss et al. *vs.* Codling; motion granted.

The People, &c. Barry et al. *vs.* McDonald; writ dismissed.

Goodrich *vs.* Hoskins; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

By Judge Jones.

In the matter of the petition of Thomas Flannagan to be discharged from custody; writ discharged and prisoner remanded.

Chas. F. Smith *vs.* Nicholas S. Dixon; complaint dismissed, with costs.

Michael Lawless *vs.* Wm. Lawless; motion granted and bail reduced to $3,000.

Robert A. Hempstead *vs.* Henry Brown; motion granted.

Joseph Sacks *vs.* Cyrus Scofield; motion granted.

Robert Brown *vs.* Wolf Reylander; motion granted, and T. E. Bennett appointed Receiver.

Wm. Schmidt *vs.* Chas. B. Richards, two suits; interrogatories settled.

The People, on relation, &c., of John M. Eager, assignee, *vs.* John Fianly; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

David H. Shafer et al. *vs.* Wm. H. Blake; default opened upon defendant paying to plaintiffs, within ten days, $10 costs of opposing motion, $10 costs of trial before referee, and the referee's fees for the meeting at which the default was taken.

Mary Ann Toier *vs.* Eilen Huffner; motion granted, with $5 costs to abide the event.

Asa Balliet *vs.* Thomas B. Wilson et al.; motion denied without costs and without prejudice to renew after a trial of the issues.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following cases were the principal ones tried yesterday before the Court of General Sessions:

THE BROAD-STREET SAFE ROBBERY.

Wm. H. West and Wm. Reilly, two respectable-looking boys, about 14 years of age, were arraigned for robbing the safe of the Stock Exchange Rooms, in Broad-street, of $700, United States money, on the morning of the 10th inst. The facts in connection with the case have already been published, but briefly repeated they are these: Peter J. Faye, the watchman having charge of the premises, hung up his coat, as usual, after opening the doors of the rooms, on the morning in question, and in one of its pockets left his ring of keys, including that of the safe. Two prisoners, who were stockbrokers' errand boys, had been in the habit daily of visiting the rooms on business of their employers, and, as was subsequently learned, they resolved one day to rob the safe, provided they could get possession of the key. Circumstances eventually favored them, and, on the morning above alluded to, Reilly, who had watched Mr. Faye closely, slipped quietly to the spot where the coat had been placed, and abstracted the keys from the pocket. The boys met soon afterward, and succeeded in the course of the day in effecting their purpose, after which they divided the money. The keys into the East River, at Pier No. 1, and then decamped, but were soon afterward arrested by Detective Coyle. They pleaded guilty yesterday, and implored the mercy of the Court, saying that it was their first offence, and they deeply repented it. Judge RUSSEL remanded them until Friday for sentence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 22, 1868.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64..... 110¼
10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, O. C. 1865..... 111¾
2,500 5-20s, C., '65, new..... 110¼
345,000 5-20s, C., '67..... 109¾
49,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R..... 105
20 000 Tenn. St. 6s, new..... 70
5,000 do .....2d call 69¾
10,000 do .....2d call 69¾
$30..... 69¾
2,000 do..... 69¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 95
1,000 Erie 6s 2d M..... 75¾
1,000 Harlem 1st M..... 103
2,000 Illinois Cen. 8s, O. Bs 113
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 83¾
20,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s 95
9,000 O. & M. 1st M. 95½
30,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div..... 92
5,000 Chic. & C. 1st 79½
3,000 do..... 79¾
2,000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st. Div..... 84
1,000 C. Cin. & Ind. C. 1st M..... 79
49 Bank of Commerce 120
30 Park Bank..... 150
5 Tenth Nat. Bank..... 99
100 Canton Co..... 49¼
100 West. U. Tel..... 34½
100 Quick. Min..2d call 22¾

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C... 114¾
44,000 5-20s, C, '62..... 110½
7,000 do..... 110¾
7,000 5-20s, C, '65..... 110¾
5,000 do..... 110¾
33,000 5-20s, C, '65..... 111¾
150,600 5-20s, C., 65, new..... 109¾
173,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '67 109¾
100,000 do..... 109¾
10,000 5-20s, C, '68..... 114½
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R..... 104¾
4,000 do..... 104¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C..... 104¾
14,000 do..... 104¾
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 69¾
1,000 do..... 69¾
10,000 do .....2d call 69¾
10,000 do..... 69¾
15,000 Vir. St. 6s, new. 53¾
30,000 N. C. 6s, ex. c. 75¾
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new, bet. call..... 74
1,000 Missouri St. 6s. 93
9,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st M 87¾
7,000 C. & E. Ill 1st M, bet. call..... 80
170 Bos. W. P..... 51
100 Adams Ex..... 51¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. C. 6s, ex-c... 75½
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 28¾
100 do..... 28¾
40 Amer. Ex..... 29
100 Quicksilver.....b10 25¾
100 do..... 25¾
100 Canton Co..... 49¾
100 do..... 50
100 Pac. Mail..... 108
200 do..... 108¾
100 N. Y. Cen..... 105
100 do..... 105¼
100 Erie R..... 25
100 do.....c 25¾
100 do.....b30 25¾
100 do..... 25¾
100 do.....2d call 25¾
100 do.....c 25¾
100 do.....b60 25¾
100 do..... 25¾
100 do.....b10 25¾
100 do..... 25¾
100 do..... 25¾
100 do.....b3 25¾
100 do..... 25¾
100 do.....b10 25¾
100 do..... 25¾
100 do.....s3 25¾
1200 do.....s3 25¾
100 Del. & Hud. Canal, bet. call.....s30 125¾
200 Mar. Pf.....b. c. 11½
200 Pacific Mail..... 108¾
100 do.....b30 108¾
100 Boston W. P..... 15½
20 Adams Ex..... 51¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 28¾
100 do.....c 28¾
100 do.....2d call 28¾
300 do..... 28¾
100 C. Cin. & Ind. R. 79¾
200 Chi. & N.W. 88½
100 do.....b30 88¾
100 do..... 88¾
100 do.....2d call 88¾
300 do..... 88¾
100 do.....2d call 88¾
300 do..... 89
100 N. Y. & N. H. R. b. c. 40
100 Clev., P. & Ash. R. 99
200 Chic. & R. I..... 103
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..... 94½
600 Tol., W. & W..... 61
400 Cleve. & Tol...b. c. 102
200 do..... 101½
200 P., F. W. & C..... 100
100 do..... 101
100 O. & M. R..... 29
100 U. S. Ex..... 49
100 Stonington R..... 83
100 Reading R.....b10 92½
600 do..... 92¾
100 do..... 92¾
100 Quick. Min..2d call 22¾
100 Del. & Hud. Canal, bet. call..... 130
100 Quicksilver.....b10 25¾
100 Boston W. P..... 15½
100 Illinois Cen. R..... 144
100 Cleve. & Pitts..... 87½
100 do.....b. bet. call 87¾
300 Cleve. & Pitts..... 87½
100 do..... 87¾
300 do.....2d call 87¾
300 do..... 87¾
100 C. Cin. & Ind. R. 79¾
200 Chi. & N.W. 88½
100 do.....b30 88¾
100 do..... 88¾
100 do.....2d call 88¾
100 do..... 88¾
100 N. Y. & N. H. R. b. c. 40
100 Clev., P. & Ash. R. 99
200 Chic. & R. I..... 103
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..... 94½
600 Tol., W. & W..... 61
400 Cleve. & Tol...b. c. 102
200 do..... 101½
200 P., F. W. & C..... 100
100 do..... 101
100 O. & M. R..... 29
100 U. S. Ex..... 49
100 Stonington R..... 83
100 Reading R.....b10 92½
600 do..... 92¾
100 do..... 92¾
100 Quick. Min..2d call 22¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Wells-Fargo Ex... 28¼
100 do..... 28¾
200 Mer. Union Ex..... 24½
100 Quicksilver..... 27¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 108¾
100 do..... 108¾
3 0 Erie R..... 47¾
100 do.....s10 47¾
100 Hudson.....s3 141
3 0 do s30 141
200 Reading R..... 92¾
15.0 do..... 92¾
400 do.....b10 92¾
400 do.....c 92¾
400 do.....b60 92¾
400 do..... 92¾
200 do.....b6) 93

OPEN BOARD—1¾ P. M.

$70,000 N.C. St.6s, new 74¾
600 Wells-Fargo Ex... 28¾
20 American Ex..... 49½
10 do..... 49¾
2 0 Adams Ex..... 51½
100 do..... 51¾
50 U. S. 6s..... 108
200 Mer. U. Ex..... 24½
1200 Erie R..... 48¾
100 do..... 48¾
100 do.....b3 48¾
600 Reading R.....s10 94¾
100 do..... 94¾
1,200 do..... 94¾
400 do.....s10 94¾
100 do..... 94¾
500 do.....b3 94¾
600 do..... 94¾
400 do..... 94¾
100 do.....s3 94¾
100 do..... 94¾
100 Quick. Min..... 22
100 Pacific Mail..... 108¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 108¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 108¾

assessments now due on the property of said church for the following work, viz.:

Crosswalk, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue	$99 56
Regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street	54 94
Flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street	106 32
Curbing and guttering Second-avenue	210 15
Curbing and guttering One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street	123 30
Total	$594 27

—the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of property-owners to have gas-mains laid in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Sixth avenues.

In connection therewith Alderman McQuade offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Seventy-first Regiment armory in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause gas-mains to be laid and lamps to be fitted up in One Hundred and Ninth-street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of the Station-house on the southwest corner of Wooster and Prince streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Reade-street, from Washington to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cushman—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, the said pier not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners' map.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That the crosswalks on Fifth-avenue, from Eighth to Fifty-ninth-street, be repaved immediately, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That the balcony erected on the building at the corner of the Bowery and Canal-street be removed forthwith, as the same has been erected without authority, and is a serious obstruction to the free use of the street, and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed and required to carry into effect the provisions of this resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Sixty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots situated in West Forty-third-street, numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-nine and four hundred and thirty-one, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman White—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Church for the sum of fifteen dollars and ninety cents, as a donation, in order to enable the Trustees of the said Church to pay an assessment of that amount on the property of said Church for the work of laying crosswalks in Twelfth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Coulter—

Whereas, General George B. McClellan, after an extended absence, is now about to return to his native land, and in view of the distinguished services rendered by him to his country, at a time when treason to the Union appeared likely to result in the destruction of this Republic—a calamity he was mainly instrumental in preventing—and in view, also, of the regard and affection entertained and cherished for him by every disinterested lover of our country and its free institutions, it is both fitting and proper that a reception should be accorded to him, upon his arrival, commensurate in some degree with the estimation in which he is held by millions of his admiring countrymen; be it therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee, to consist of the President and five members of each branch of the Common Council, be appointed to extend to General George B. McClellan, upon his arrival from Europe, the freedom and hospitalities of this City; that the Governor's Room in the City Hall be placed at his disposal during his sojourn among us, in which to receive the respects and congratulations of our citizens, and that such Special Committee be and are hereby authorized and empowered to perfect the above and make such other arrangements as to them may seem best calculated to give expression to the feelings of respect, admiration and gratitude entertained by the people of this City for the "Organizer of the Army of the Potomac."

Which was adopted.

Subsequently—

The President appointed as such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermen Coulter, Cuddy, Moore, McQuade and Norton.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid in Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Broome-street, between Sullivan and Thompson streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the owners of property in Seventy-sixth-street, between the Boulevard and the Riverside Park, as laid out by the Central Park Commissioners, be and are hereby permitted to regulate, grade, set curb and gutter, and flag said street between said Boulevard and Park, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Cushman—

Petition for the repair of pier foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, and, in connection therewith, Alderman Cushman offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the charter, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of John M. Barbour and John R. Brady and others, to have room now occupied by the County Clerk allotted to the Law Library.

In connection therewith, Aldermen Hardy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rooms in the City Hall, now occupied by the County Clerk, be assigned to the use of the Law Institute Library, when said officer shall vacate said rooms; the permission hereby granted to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from J. H. Simpson & Co., in relation to a new process for impregnating wood with resin.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The following was received:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

Take notice, I hereby demand payment for sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars, awarded to me by the Commissioners for opening a road or public drive between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, in the City of New-York, for damage for my land taken for said road on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, being plot or lot number two hundred and eighty-four, on the damage map of said Commissioners on said opening.—Dated September ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

MARY N. TOWNSHEND,
By JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Number one hundred and twenty-nine Fulton-street, New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Roads, to pave Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, with Belgian pavement; to curb and gutter Eightieth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; to grade Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue; to widen sidewalks in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; to lay croton mains in Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues; to lay gas mains in One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Second to Third avenues; also in Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues; also concurring to pave One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to Harlem River, and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue, with Fisk concrete pavement.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Front-street, from Whitehall-street to Maiden-lane, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Water-street, from Roosevelt to Dover-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That Laight-street, from Canal to West street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted, any resolution or ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That Hubert-street, from Hudson to West-street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted, any resolution or ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That Beach-street, from Hudson to West-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted, any resolution or ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

A communication from the Comptroller relative to commission for building markets, with ordinance to authorize the issue of market stock.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That a crosswalk eight feet wide be laid from the southwest corner of Leroy and West streets to Pier Number forty-nine North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Morton-street, from Washington to West-street, be flagged full width immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the northeast to the northwest corner of Norfolk and Grand streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President; Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have gas-lamps erected and lighted in front of number four hundred and forty-two Broadway, and the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That gas-lamps be placed in front of Ward School number twenty, in Broome-street, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Conner, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School No. 10, located in Cannon-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School No. 4, located in Rivington-street, between Ridge and Pitt streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed in front of Grammar School No. 34, located in Broome-street, between Willett and Sheriff streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote (three-fourth of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That a fire-hydrant be placed in front of Fire Engine Company No. 25, in Fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the station-house, Nos. 87 and 89 Eldridge-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into an agreement with the contractor for regulating and grading Forty-fifth street, between Eleventh-avenue and North River, or his assigns, for the work of removing the filling, now in said street, and restoring the street to its former grade, and for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging the said street, between the Eleventh-avenue and the North River, upon the former grade of the street, that grade having been fixed as the established grade of said street; said work to be done immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley and McQuade—16.

Resolved, That Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and Eighth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D, be paved with Belgian pavement, except the portion of said streets included between the railroad tracks, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President; Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—16.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Miller moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion of Alderman Connor, the Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

THE LIBRARY AT OAKWOOD, N. J.

NOW READY—
CATALOGUE
of the
LIBRARY AT OAKWOOD, N. J.

The owner of this library, contemplating a residence abroad for a number of years, offers for public competition his entire collection of books, comprising one of the most valuable, extensive and elegant collections of fine books ever offered to the American public. It embraces many very rare and choice

ILLUSTRATED WORKS, STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES, TRAVELS, HISTORIES, POETRY, THE DRAMA, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.,

of the best editions, in the finest possible condition, many of them bound by Riviere, Hayday, Bedford, Bain, Mathews, &c.

Among which may be found choice copies of the Musée Français, proofs before letter; Maximilian's Travels in North America; Hogarth's Works, engraved by himself; The Nuremberg Chronicle; Imitation of Jesus Christ, from the Press of Curmer; Musée des Antiques, large paper; Malherbe's Monographie des Picidées; Layard's Monuments of Nineveh; Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art, Bowyer's Hume, Boydell's Shakespeare, Drummond's Noble English Families, Encyclopædia Britannica, Abbotsford Waverley, Hanmer's Shakespeare, illustrated copy, Shakespeare Soc. Publications, Wolf's Zoölogical Sketches, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1868, and following days, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. each day.

Gentlemen unable to attend this sale can have their orders to purchase faithfully executed by the auctioneer without charge. Price of catalogue, 50 cents.

The special attention of collectors of fine books is solicited to the above sale, comprising as it does very many books seldom to be met with either in the auction-room or book-store.

The books are in superb condition, and altogether one of the most elegant collections of books ever offered for sale in this City.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the

VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS,
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY,
NEW-YORK, ON THE
25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., INSTEAD OF 12 M., AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED,

the premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, by John L. Seavens, of Worcester, Mass. and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, two forty-horse power boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling-houses, storehouse, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.

The property cost new in 1867 upwards of $200,000. The machinery in the mill buildings, which was all new in 1867, cost near $50,000; and the machinery and buildings are insured for $83,000. The capacity of the mill is about 2,000 pounds of paper daily.

For further particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver,
Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or
BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
where a map of the premises may be seen.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., real estate auctioneers and brokers, No. 7 Pine-st.—Auction sales real estate and stocks.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give their personal attention to the selling at auction of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES. Sales made at the Exchange Salesroom, or on the premises, (whether in City or country,) as may be desired by the seller. Also to the selling of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at the residence of owners.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

Special attention will be given to the selling of improved and unimproved real estate at private sale. Also to the

LEASING OF STORES AND DWELLINGS.

Executors, administrators and others wishing to dispose of real or personal property, whether at public or private sale, will find our terms as liberal as those of any responsible house. No charge (except the actual disbursements for printing, advertising, &c.) will be made unless sales are effected.

The services of the undersigned are tendered to the public, believing that their experience of twenty-five years will enable them to give entire satisfaction to those intrusting business to them.

ADRAIN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 158 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suite in blue reps, rosewood etagere, rosewood pianoforte, Swiss centre and quartette tables, tapestry and lace curtains, linen shades, black walnut library arm and side chairs, black walnut bookcase, etagere, lounge, &c., hall stand and chairs, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, side and arm chairs, lounges, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters, pillows, toilet crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF
600 VILLA PLOTS,
At Perth Amboy, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, Oct. 1, at 12 M., on the premises, about 1,200 LOTS, beautifully located within the city limits and an easy walk of the depot and steamboat landing. This property fronts on the Raritan River, and commands most magnificent views of Prince's Bay, the Narrows, Long Island, Staten Island and the Highlands of Nevesink. Terms of sale will be very easy.

A special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. on the day of sale at 9:45 A. M., reaching Amboy in less than an hour.

A liberal collation will be served at the Brighton House.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Harlem lots—Five beautiful lots, on the southwest corner of Avenue A and 121st st.; on them a nice two-story house, with rear addition. The lots are beautifully situated, and covered with magnificent cherry trees. Old title. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of assignee, superb cabinet, household and office furniture, consisting in part of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c. Oil paintings, fancy goods, &c. Goods on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Sept. 23, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

500 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

RARE GREEN-HOUSE, STOVE AND other choice Winter-blooming plants at auction on THURSDAY, 24th inst., at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 9 John-st., at 11 A. M. A desirable collection of new and rare plants, in excellent condition, from Mr. George Such, South Amboy, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom,

FIFTH-AVENUE—1 valuable lot on the east side of 5th-av., commencing 50.5 feet south of 113th-st.; size, 25.3x100. Title perfect.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered at public auction, at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast iron cannon.	1 boring machine.
Artillery implements and equipments.	1 vertical drill.
Muskets, rifles and swords.	1 hand force-pump.
Infantry equipments.	Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools.
Spare parts of small arms.	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General-Commanding.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Massachusetts, Sept. 19, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at 1 P. M., on the 30th day of September next, the side-wheel steamship *Empire City*, of the following dimensions: Length, 240 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth, 28 feet; tonnage, 1,751 tons.

The sale will take place at her anchorage in Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and a steamer will be in readiness at Pier No. 43 North River, at 11 A. M., to convey parties desiring to attend the sale.

The vessel will be sold as she now lies, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase.

Terms: Ten per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day in United States currency, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and A. Q. M. G.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field carriages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
765 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles,
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

66TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,

60,000 TONS

of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during October, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 208 West 38th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

PARLORS.—Velvet medallion carpet, carved rosewood suite in purple figured brocatel, carved black walnut suite in green reps; mahogany marble-top centre-table; rosewood marble-top secretary, rosewood etagere.

BEDROOMS.—Carved rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedroom suites; rosewood book-rack, carved black walnut book-cases, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, velvet and Brussels carpets, black walnut sewing-chairs, carved rosewood suite in crimson figured brocatel, gilt and china decorated vases, fancy toilet sets, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; mahogany card table, porcelain decorated vases, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Brussels carpet, gilt frame French plate pier mirror; carved black walnut extension table, carved black walnut cane-seat chairs, carved black walnut lounge in green reps, black walnut and gilt frame engravings, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; velvet and Brussels stair carpets, stair-rods, oil-cloths, gilt cornices, window-shades, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY, A LARGE and valuable collection of modern oil-paintings, by celebrated foreign and American artists.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTH, COLORADO CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, PRINCESS CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, OTTOMAN CLOTH, BIARRITZ, MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, BRUSSELS CORD, SECOND MOURNING GOODS IN POPLIN, VALENCIAS AND OTTOMAN VELOURS, ASTRAKHAN AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.

All much below cost of importation.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

ONE CASE OF COLORADO CRAPE CLOTH TWO YARS WIDE $1 50 PER YARD, REGULAR PRICE $2 50; SUCH A BARRGAIN IS SELDOM OFFERED. CALL EARLY. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE NO. 551 BROADWAY; OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

MILLINERY.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
(late Thos. and J. G. Johnson,)
Are now exhibiting at their new store,
CORNER 14TH-ST. AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE,
UNION-SQUARE,

The latest novelties in
FRENCH ROUND HATS,
RIBBONS, SILKS AND VELVETS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
LADIES' CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
GERMAN AND PARIS FANCY ARTICLES.
SILKS, VELVETS, SATINS, &C., CUT ON THE BIAS.

AT E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY—Will have their opening of Paris Millinery and English Round Hats, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 23 and 24.

E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 Broadway.

FALL BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS.—THIS DAY, great display at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Children's hats, feathers and flowers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH, a well-established Broadway trimmings and fancy goods store; stock, lease and good will. For particulars apply to S. G. CLARKE, Counselor-at-Law, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM: receipts $800 per week; no Sunday or night work. Inquire of S. S. BRUMLEY, No. 28 Front-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewers in Second-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-fifth streets.

2d. For paving Pearl-street, from Wall to Hanover-street, with Nicolson pavement.

3d. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

4th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

5th. For flagging Forsyth-street, west side, at Rivington-street.

6th. For flagging the sidewalks of Forty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues.

7th. For laying crosswalks on west side of Fourth-avenue, across Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

8th. For flagging sidewalks in Elm-street, on south-east corner of Broome.

9th. For paving Liberty-street with Nicolson pavement, from Maiden-lane to West-street.

10th. For paving Bridge-street with Nicolson pavement, from State to Broad-street.

11th. For paving Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street, with Nicolson pavement.

12th. For laying crosswalks at each of the crossings of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

13th. For paving with trap-block Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

14th. For flagging and reflagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

15th. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

16th. For paving William-street with Nicolson pavement.

17th. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Second-avenue, from Forty-first to Forty-fifth-street; also, both sides of Forty-second and Forty-third streets, from First to Second-avenue.

2d. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; also, both sides of Beaver-street, from Wall to Hanover.

3d. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; also, the east side of Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

4th. Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

5th. The west side of Forsyth-street, to a point 100 feet north and south of Rivington-street.

6th. Both sides of Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

7th. Both sides of Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, to the extent of half the block west of Fourth-avenue; also, the westerly side of, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-fourth-street.

8th. The easterly side of Elm-street, to the extent of 120 feet from the southeast corner of Elm and Broome streets.

9th. Both sides of Liberty-street, from Maiden-lane to West-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block north and south of Liberty-street.

10th. Both sides of Bridge-street, from State to Broad-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block either way from Bridge-street.

11th. Both sides of Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street, to the extent of half the block on Broad and Whitehall streets.

12th. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and both sides of Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

13th. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

14th. Both sides of Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

15th. The westerly side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

16th. Both sides of William-street, throughout its entire length, and both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block from William-street.

17th. Both sides of Sixty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 23, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 29th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, } Commissioners.
MATTHEW TULLY,
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as seamstress: can cut and fit for children; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has fifteen years' recommendation from her last place; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has lately landed from England, and is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 213 25th-st., in the candy-store, near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to wait on a lady or growing child: understands family sewing; or to assist in housekeeping; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived 13 years. Call for two days at No. 115 West 32d-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE, respectable girl to do first-class cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a neat, economical servant, obliging, trusty and reliable; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or would take care of children and sew; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful; can come highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 436 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewer, or will assist with children; good reference given. Can be seen at the drug-store No. 268 4th-av., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th insts., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking and embroidery. Can be seen for two days at 3d-av., between 128th and 129th sts., fourth door from the corner of 129th-st., first floor, back room, Harlem.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking the entire charge of children; has got four years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 244 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; willing to assist with the washing; understands all kind of family baking; the best of City reference can be had from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 110 3d-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; makes excellent bread and pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and fine washing perfectly; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 226 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMIlies by the month, also a few gentlemen's; does them up in the best manner at 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back. Call all week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN ACCUStomed to the care of chambers a situation in a private family to do chamberwork; very high recommendations. Can be seen at No. 63 East 49th-st., President's house Columbia College, two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker; or will do general housework; in City or country; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City, or wait on a lady who boards; do family sewing; quick at the needle. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.; wages $10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to a boarding-house; good City references. Address No. 243 East 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LAdies or gentlemen, or a family washing, by a respectable woman; best of City reference given. Call all the week at No. 98 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 14, third floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as good cook and bread maker; is willing to assist in the washing; the other as waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. No. 208 32d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged lady, a situation as housekeeper, or nurse to an invalid lady; could take charge of a house during the absence of the family abroad; best references furnished. Apply at No. 222 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse in a respectable private family; is kind and affectionate to children. Call for two days at No. 722 2d-av., corner of 39th-st., one pair of stairs up, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid or to take care of children; is willing and obliging in every respect; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 437 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITuation as head cook in a hotel or any other large establishment; cannot be surpassed in French cooking, meats and pastry; best of reference from first families. Apply at No. 348 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Apply at No. 81 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as good family seamstress; can cut and fit; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do light chamberwork; best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; makes good bread and biscuit; having just landed, will go for low wages. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE to make a few more engagements, in private families, by the day, week or month; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 243 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble widow lady as housekeeper or seamstress; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 35 2d-st., third floor, near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 41 East 34th-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind and obliging with children; best of City reference. Call at No. 238 10th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation to take care of an invalid lady; good City reference. Call or address No. 557 Grand-st., in Decker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; is willing to assist in plain washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress, or is willing to take the whole charge of the laundry; has good City reference. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress or chambermaid; good City reference. Inquire at No. 157 6th-av., in shoe store, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 106 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for one week at her present employer's, No. 6 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has City reference. Can be seen at 258 West 37th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 320 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., Room No. 2, with reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references. No. 110 3d-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 63 West 44th-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, GENtlemen's or family washing, either by the month or by the dozen; reference if required. Inquire at No. 159 West 19th-st., in rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; best references can be given at No. 198 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress only. Call at No. 162 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 119 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A SITuation; no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 1,271 Broadway, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH Protestant cook, a situation in a boarding-house or hotel. Apply at No. 106 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 312 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young lady to do chamberwork and washing; has good reference. Apply at No. 161 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at 137 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; best reference can be given. Apply at No. 198 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress; best City reference for ten years. Apply at No. 148 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, waitress or plain sewing. Call at No. 340 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN PERSON would like a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call or address E. W., No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS laundress in a private family. Can be seen at No. 63 West 44th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as chambermaid and seamstress; or would attend to the care of children; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 158 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 487 West 22d-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER would go out by the day or take in work; best of City references. Call at No. 291 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches and is a good baker; the best of reference given. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st., for two days. Also a chambermaid and laundress to assist in the fine washing; the best of reference from last employer.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO travel with a family and take care of growing children; is a good seamstress; a family going South preferred, as she has lived South before; none but a first-class family need apply. Can be seen till suited at No. 135 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., over the tea store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 405 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress: can use the sewing-machine; has the best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply. Can be seen until suited at No. 135 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., over the tea store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing, in a respectable private family; no other need call; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced first-class waitress in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is capable of taking either capacity; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing; also, a young girl who understands waiting or the care of children; can sew by hand or machine; both in one house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 51 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small private family; is willing to make herself useful in every respect; can give two years' and three months' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 333 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit: understands French cooking; no objections to assist in the washing. Can be seen for one day at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; private family preferred; good reference from last place, between three and four years. Can be seen for one day at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge, night and day; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; can do all kinds of embroidery; can be seen for three days. Call on first floor, back room, at No. 436 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT chambermaid and plain sewing; understands dressmaking; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference given. Call at 138th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., frame house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN LAdies and gentlemen's washing; also would do family washing; understands French fluting; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 7th-av., between 20 and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would be willing to do chamberwork; best reference from her last place. Apply at No. 110 3d-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, with City reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and seamstress and to do light upstairs work about the house. Can be seen at No. 134 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN EVERY way competent to take charge of the household duties of a family or an institution, wishes an engagement; best of references. Address or inquire of WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman as family seamstress and assistant nurse, or would care for one or two growing children; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference from her last place as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 415 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Call at No. 116 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid—is a very good hair dresser; understands dressmaking and millinery; is not willing to have any care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 12 Carmine-st. Ring the fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE person, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to make herself generally useful if required, but not in a menial way; is a Protestant. Apply at No. 348 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 422 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do the general housework of a small private family, or do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 221 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to work a Wheeler & Wilson's machine by day, week or month; would make herself otherwise useful. Apply at her employer's, No. 202 West 46th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist in washing, or chambermwork and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (PROTESTant,) with the best City reference, a situation as cook, in a good private family. Call at No. 421 East 14th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 316 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of a growing child; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 96 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or waiting and chamberwork; has five years' reference. Call at No. 339 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 126 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook for the City; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; good references from last place. Apply at No. 120 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.: can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation to do the housework of a small family, or would care children or an invalid lady; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 304 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; reference from last place. Call at No. 342 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid or waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 350 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has six years City reference. Call at No. 329 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or child's nurse; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and fine laundress, and fine fluting; no objections to take care of children. Call at No. 830 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY French woman as first-class cook in a small private family; has good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 53d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 130 West 25th-st., in the store; City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist with the washing. Call at No. 166 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED FIRST-CLASS laundress, a situation in a private family; good references. Call at No. 13 Minetta-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid or waitress; good City references. Inquire in rear of No. 112 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting; best City reference. Apply at No. 751 6th-av., in the bakery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation as children's maid, or wait on young ladies; is a good plain seamstress; has good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 201½ West 13th-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 261 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Welsh woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and is a good seamstress; best of City reference; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience at home and abroad, would like to take charge of a house rented by one or two families and furnish them with board, or engage as housekeeper in a private family or hotel, or as traveling companion to a lady; best reference given and required. Inquire of Mr. HENDERSON, *Evening Post* Office, 41 Nassau-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV.—WANTED—Situations for a large number first-class servants, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also young girls and those lately landed.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY OF THE highest respectability, and fully competent, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, either in the City or country. Address M. W., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORed cooks, laundresses, &c., at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., furnishes the best of SERVANTS for every capacity at short notice.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as gardener, and to care and drive horses, and understands the care and management of a gentleman's place and all kinds of cattle; wife is a good cook and dairy woman, or would assist with washing if required; they will be found obliging and satisfactory. Address R. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant Scotchman, (single,) as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses perfectly; good, careful driver; also a good plain gardener; willing to make himself useful in City or country; has best of reference. Address J. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses and carriages perfectly; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man; understands the City perfectly, likewise the business in all its branches; has five years of the best City reference for capability and temperate habits. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German married man without family, who fully understands the business in all its branches, including hot-house grapes and green-house plants; the best of recommendations given. Address A. T. B., at No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; the man as coachman; will be found willing and obliging; the wife as good family cook; no incumbrance; good references. Address JAMES, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION in a private family; he is a married man without incumbrance; he thoroughly understands his business in all respects, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Address H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 209 *Tribune* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman or general hand, by an industrious, reliable young man on a gentleman's or farmer's place; will endeavor to please; wages moderate; best references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, a young man whom he can highly recommend; he is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses, a careful driver and good lawn and vegetable gardener; can milk, and make himself useful; best of references. Address D. N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, reliable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in a garden and make himself useful; best City references. Address J. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; can drive if required; two years' reference from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married German, of long experience in this City; has the best of City reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Wright's harness store, No. 306 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. Address, for two days, No. 20 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private boarding-house or dining-room by a capable man; good reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man, (no family;) no objections to the country; best of references given. Address J. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a steady man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as coachman or gardener, and can milk; highest City reference from present employer. Address O. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER by a married man, (Scotch,) who understands his business in all its branches. Call or address R. K., at No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical, experienced single man; competent to take charge of green-house, grapery, &c. Address JOHN JAMES, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A capable and trustworthy man, who can produce the highest City references as to character and ability. Address P. S., No. 44 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable young man; has eight years' City reference from his last employer. Address D. S., No. 1,252 Broadway, at M. A. Coleman's saddlery.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUation for a coachman of undoubted capacity; understands his business thoroughly. Apply at HOOVER, CALHOUN & CO.'S, No. 332 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER by a steady, sober man; best of references. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY COLORED man as porter in a store. Address S. N., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A colored young man. Call at No. 216 West 29th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—WANTED, BY A thoroughly experienced double-entry book-keeper, a situation as book-keeper or cashier; first-class New-York and Boston references given, and satisfactory reasons for wishing to leave Boston and present employer. Address E. W. S., Box No. 3,742, Boston Post Office.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE house, by a young man of 20; salary no object at first. Address ENERGY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a first-class Protestant cook; one who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and with best of City reference, may apply at No. 3 East 9th-st., for two days, from 3 until 5 o'clock.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LARGE number of chambermaids, waitresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed. For excellent situations ready for all at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business and will do the coarse washing; also a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; good reference required. Call at 113 East 25th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WILLing to assist with washing and ironing; best reference required. Call at No. 8 East 32d-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—TO LIVE IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., a cook to do washing and ironing; also, a chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress. Call at No. 56 Union-place, between 11 and 1 o'clock, Sept. 23.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHly understands her business, and can give the best references for character and ability. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st., from 9 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry goods business at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO WASH, iron and do the chamberwork in a small family. Apply at No. 352 Lexington-av., corner 4[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

NURSE WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant; must have City references. Apply at No. 45 West 28th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOsiery house, about 16 years of age; salary first year $100. Address Post Office Box No. 1,067.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., near Chatham.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SIMON BERNARD and DEARER THAN LIFE. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mrs. E. Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Clara Jennings and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening FANCHON. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
STRUENSEE. Principal character by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FAIR PLAY and STRING OF PEARLS.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable continues to report exciting intelligence from Spain. GONZALES BRAVO, the recent Prime Minister has fled, and Gen. CONCHA is at the head of the Royal troops. Martial law has been proclaimed. As the roads between San Sebastian and Madrid are infested with armed revolutionists, the Queen has decided not to leave the former place at present. But little news of an authentic character can be received from the points of interest in Spain, as the telegraphic wires are disordered in every direction. The exciting rumor comes by the way of London that Gens. PRIM and DE RODA, at the head of the insurgent forces, are marching on the capital. It is announced that several provinces have pronounced for the revolutionists, and that the war cries of the latter are: "The Soverignty of the People!" and "Appeal to the Nation!" It is also reported that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz had opened fire on that city, in consequence of the garrison and citizens remaining loyal to the Queen.

Three convicted Fenians have been pardoned; two on condition that they keep away from Ireland. These are PATRICK DORAN and DANIEL MORIARTY, who were convicted of complicity in outrages in Australia.

A party of armed men made an attack on a house near Cork, on Monday night, and carried off a quantity of arms. It is said that they were led by an American.

It is currently reported in Paris, that orders will be immediately issued for the dismissal of eighty thousand men from the army on furlough.

The steamships *St. Laurent* and *China*, with dates from Brest to Sept. 12 and from Queenstown to Sept. 13, arrived at this port yesterday.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Advices from California contain late intelligence from New-Mexico and Japan. In Sonora and Sinaloa the annexation feeling is quite strong among the intelligent classes. The Government is organizing its forces in the States of Guadalajara, Durang and Sinaloa, with the intention of attacking Gen. LAGODA at Lepre as soon as the dry season permits. Gen. LAGODA is also making extensive preparations to resist the Government forces. The Japanese Commissioners sent to the United States to purchase vessels of war, and who recently returned to Japan in the ram *Stonewall Jackson*, have fled to San Francisco, it being unsafe for them to remain in Yokohama during the present political disturbances. The authorities of the Southern faction have threatened to decapitate them if captured. The tidal wave occurred in the harbor of Yokohama the day following the earthquake in South America.

GENERAL.

The intelligence of the riot at Camilla, Ga., causes great excitement throughout the State. Yesterday the Governor sent a communication to the Legislature, detailing the particulars of the affair, and recommending that the President be petitioned to send a military force sufficient to preserve order in the State. An exciting debate occurred upon this communication in both Houses, and at length a joint special committee was appointed to investigate the whole matter. This committee reported at the afternoon session that the evidence submitted to the Governor was untrue, and supported their statement by presenting sworn testimony. After much discussion the report was accepted in both Houses, and thus the matter was dismissed.

The counsel of JOHN H. SURRATT entered their special plea in the United States Criminal Court, at Washington, yesterday, setting forth the Fourth of July Amnesty Proclamation in defence, claiming that SURRATT, having been at that time solely under indictment for murder, is within that portion of the proclamation pardoning all parties of treason, felony, &c., who were not then under indictment for these offences. To this the prosecution entered special demurrer.

At a recent interview between Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, and one of the Senators of that State, the Governor said that he should not call out the militia to suppress lawlessness, provided the President did as he promised the Legislative Committee he would do, and send regular soldiers to preserve order in the State.

LEWIS and ROBERT JEFFERS have been arrested as being the chief operators in the wholesale robberies that have been committed of late in North Adams, Mass., and the surrounding towns.

On Thursday last, in Madison County, Ala., a band of disguised men rode up to a corn-field where a party of negroes were pulling fodder, and one of the negroes was asked to pull down the fence. He reluctantly commenced doing so, when the other negroes fled, but before the fence was down turned around and fired into the squad of disguised men. The fire was returned, and one negro killed and two others wounded. The same party of negroes had fired upon the masked men the day before from an ambush while the latter were passing along the public road.

BENJAMIN TEACHOUT has been found guilty of poisoning his wife at Eagle, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of November next. TEACHOUT is a farmer in good circumstances, 60 years old, and has long been a member of the Baptist Church. His wife was an invalid, and it appears that he poisoned her because he thought she was a burden.

The dwelling of Hon. A. H. JONES, in Asheville, N. C., was stoned by a party of miscreants on Saturday night. Fortunately no one was hurt. Mr. JONES, however, had a narrow escape from injury. Mr. JONES is editor of the Asheville *Pioneer*, and represents the Seventh District in Congress. The Mayor of the place has offered a reward for the detection and conviction of the guilty parties.

The extensive silk factory of Mrs. THOMAS HARROP, in West Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $45,000; partially insured.

Right Rev. JEREMIAH SHANAHAN was installed as First Bishop of the new Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg on Sunday morning. The ceremonies took place in St. Patrick's Church, Harrisburg, and were imposing and impressive.

The first of a series of meetings, to be held under the auspices of the Union League of Philadelphia, is to take place in that city this evening, and will be addressed by Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine, and Hon. HORACE MAYNARD of Tennessee. Senator O. P. MORTON, of Indiana, will speak in Philadelphia to-morrow evening.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows was opened in Baltimore yesterday. All the States and territories, and the Dominion of Ontario, were represented.

DANIEL BURNS, who was recently arrested for robbing Mr. SUTTON, in the First National Bank, at Pittsburg, has been discharged, there being no evidence to convict him.

HENRY ARTHUR, second mate of the brig *Waverley*, just arrived from Pernambuco, was brought home in irons, because of alleged mutinous conduct on the return voyage. It is stated that he threatened to take the life of the Captain, also to burn the vessel.

JARED B. HEMINGWAY, mail agent on the Shore Line Railroad, has been arrested for alleged robbery of the mails. He was appointed last Spring in the place of CHARLES E. ELLIOT, removed for political reasons.

A new boiler exploded in an outbuilding of the Insane Hospital at Madison, Wis., on Saturday, killing two men and seriously wounding a third.

Half a dozen convicts made their escape from the State Prison at Sing Sing, on Sunday, by seizing a small sloop just as she was approaching the wharf to discharge a load of blasting powder, and securing the two deck hands in the hold of the vessel. While a portion of the party put the sloop about, and headed her for the opposite shore of the river, the others pinioned the guard and held him in front of them, thus shielding themselves from the fire of the guard on the wharf. They reached the opposite shore and disappeared.

Cooper Institute and the spaces round about were again filled last night with an enthusiastic gathering of Republicans. The number present, to testify once again their indorsement of the action of the Chicago Convention, was estimated at not less than 20,000. Speeches were delivered by Gen. FREMONT, Hon. J. A. GRISWOLD, M. A. TOWNSEND, Gens. SWIFT, MCCABE and others.

The contest for the prizes offered by Vice-Commodore BENNETT, to be sailed for by the schooners and sloops of the New-York Yacht Club, took place yesterday. The schooner *Phantom* and the sloop *Addie V.* were the successful competitors. The prizes, which consist of two handsome pieces of plate, were presented to the owners of the *Phantom* and *Addie V.* at a banquet given last evening by Mr. BENNETT at the Club-house, on Staten Island.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, six cases were disposed of, resulting in the acquittal of one prisoner and the conviction of the others. Two convicts were sentenced to State Prison for five years, one for four years, and one for two years and six months.

The National Labor Union held its second day's session yesterday at Germania Hall, Bowery. Strikes were liberally discussed, and much commendation of coöperation took place. Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON presented her credentials as a delegate from the Woman's Suffrage Association. Much argument ensued on the propriety of admitting a delegate from what purported to be a political body, but as Mrs. STANTON was known to be warmly interested in labor movements, and especially those pertaining to her own sex, she was admitted by 44 yeas to 18 nays. The Convention adjourned until to-day, at 10 o'clock.

Cotton was slightly depressed in price yesterday on a moderate trade. Flour, Wheat and Corn closed in favor of buyers, on a restricted business. Oats were in brisk request, largely on speculative account, at much firmer rates. Provisions were in light demand and on the decline. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars at buoyant prices. The Freight market was quoted stronger, but engagements were comparatively light.

The Unreconstructed States and the Election.

The joint resolution which in July became a law, notwithstanding the President's veto, provides that none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be allowed to vote in the Presidential election, unless they shall have become entitled to representation in Congress under the Reconstruction acts. It further provides that no election of electors shall be recognized unless held under the authority of the new Constitution and Government.

The law merely expresses the logical result of the Congressional policy in regard to States not formally restored to the Union. States which are out of the Union in all other matters of government have no claim to be counted in the Union for the purpose of voting in the Presidential election. Having no share in national legislation and administration, they cannot participate in the choice of the national Executive. To admit them to the Electoral College while excluded from representation in Congress, would be to surrender the vital principle of the reconstruction policy. The conclusion is so obvious, that the enactment of a law affirming it was desirable only as a means of determining in advance the standing of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas in the election. Had the decision been left until the time arrived for counting votes, its promulgation might have worn the appearance of partisanship. Declared as it was beforehand, it is not subject to that imputation, while its reasonableness and consistency are too plain to be disputed.

The Democratic Party in Mississippi, however, are seriously debating the question, whether an election shall be held in defiance of Congressional action. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State, some weeks ago, insisted that the law shall be disregarded, as null and void, and his view has since been adopted by the Committee, whose address on the subject is indorsed by the local Democratic Press, as well as by the extremists of Virginia. A request for the issue of a proclamation was addressed to Gen. GILLEM, commanding the department, who declined to comply. From his decision an appeal has been made to the President and Gen. GRANT, and as no help is expected, or could legally be rendered by either, the Democratic oracles are turning their attention to the suggestion that an election shall be held under the authority of the Government which Congress swept aside in the beginning of reconstruction. The view of those who favor this course is distinctly echoed by the Louisville *Journal*, the ablest and most vigorous Democratic print in the Southwest. Says the *Journal*:

"Now our opinion, an opinion as to the rectitude of which we have not even a moment's doubt, is, that the three States named, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, without the slightest deference or regard to the infamously partisan and unconstitutional legislation of Congress, and without taking the least account of the absence of enabling orders or paying any attention whatever to threats issuing from under the shadow of cocked hats and epaulettes, should, on the day of the election of Presidential electors throughout the United States, proceed to the election of electors just as if there were no such things a Congressional disabling law, a fierce hat, or a shoulder-strap. Let them elect their electors, for we do not suppose that they need be deterred from the exercise of that prerogative by the fear of satraps and their bayonets. Let them by all means elect their electors and leave the consequences to the people of the nation, themselves included. We can assure them, that, *if they shall elect Seymour and Blair electors, and if the counting of the votes of their electors would give Seymour and Blair a majority in the electoral colleges of the country, the votes of their electors will be counted and Seymour and Blair placed in the Presidency and Vice Presidency, be the cost what it may.* If we will not fight for our rights, we have no right to have rights—or at any rate to talk about them."

The plan which the *Journal* thus boldly commends was not concealed by the more outspoken of the Southern delegates to the New-York Convention. Congress had not at that time finally acted in the matter, but the intention to exclude the votes of unreconstructed States was understood. In anticipation of this proceeding, the course now advocated by the leading Democrats of Mississippi was unreservedly advocated, in personal intercourse, by the very men who forced Gen. BLAIR upon the Convention. WADE HAMPTON's declaration as to the exclusive acknowledgment of white votes, pointed in the same direction. And it is recommended, with more or less reserve, by others of the same stamp.

Encouragement is found in the message of the President communicating the veto of the resolution to which we have referred. In that document, Mr. JOHNSON repudiated as "illegitimate and of no validity whatever," the Governments organized under the acts of Congress, and asserted that the only votes in the Southern States "that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction." Mr. JOHNSON's opinion, however, can have no practical effect as against the law, and the Democrats, who, in Mississippi or elsewhere, make it the basis of proceedings in regard to the election, will expend their energies in vain.

It will probably be found that the duty of the military commanders is not to be limited to the refusal of requests like that addressed to Gen. GILLEM. If only to prevent disturbance, they would seem to be required to forbid and prevent proceedings instituted in the name and under the pretended authority of Governments which Congress pronounced bastard and unlawful. In no other way does it seem possible to avert collisions and prevent complications, and we doubt not that the Generals in command will be instructed accordingly.

The Hard-Money Cry.

"The Democratic Party was always for hard money," the *Express* declares. The Massachusetts Democracy say the same. It is the prevailing cant of the party—the expression of one of those traditional virtues which are rudely falsified by the policy of the New-York Convention.

Mr. PENDLETON has all his life been a Democrat of the straitest sect. If any member of the party has a right to appeal to his record in support of claims to recognition as a Democratic authority, it is he. All through the war he was a hard-money man. He played the hard-money doctrine against the Government when compelled to issue greenbacks to carry on the war, and he never ceased to urge it until the authority of the Union had been reëstablished. The old doctrine was then abandoned, and "more greenbacks" became the popular Democratic cry. The West sent its delegates to New-York pledged to further issues of paper money. They adopted a greenback badge, and marched to Tammany under a greenback banner. In Tammany they triumphed. They dictated the financial part of the platform, and to that we appeal as an answer to the vague professions of the *Express* and the Democrats of Massachusetts. That platform proves that the Democratic Party is no longer a hard-money party. It is a party which designates Government currency "lawful money," and is in favor of unlimited issues to pay off the bonds.

Mr. SEYMOUR also was in his time a hard-money Democrat. He was down to a very recent period opposed to the Pendletonian doctrine. Only a few days before the Convention he maintained that, if "we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business, and destroy sober industry." But he bartered his principle for the nomination, and by an unqualified approval of the platform, committed himself irrevocably to its entire policy. He may still differ with Mr. PENDLETON as to the extent to which additional issues of greenbacks shall be pushed. But on the main question, touching the lawfulness of greenbacks, and their use as the one currency which shall be payable to farmer and bondholder, he is as pronounced as his competitor from Ohio. The candidate and the party are agreed, and whatever the Democratic Party may have been, it is no longer for hard money.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of New-York occupies the same position. Two years ago his hard-money preferences impelled him to demand payment of the bonds according to their letter and spirit. He then recognized gold as the sole lawful money. Now, he, too, is for paper. He preached paper at Brooklyn on Monday evening, and he has been its apostle throughout the State.

Instead of being for hard money, then, the Democratic Party is conducting this canvass on a platform which would carry the country further than ever from specie payments. The Republican policy is designed to restore gold as speedily as possible. It aims at getting us back to the point at which the greenbacks shall be as good as coin. By improving the national credit and restricting the circulation of currency, the Republicans intend to make greenbacks and gold one in value. The Democratic Party, on the contrary, urges a policy which, if adopted, would flood the country with depreciated paper, and defer indefinitely the return to hard money.

When, in this campaign, a Democrat talks about hard money, it will be safe to set him down as an ignoramus or a knave. His party proposes to drive gold out of the country. It is the party of unlimited paper money; the party of inflation and repudiation.

The King of Prussia at Hamburg.

The King of Prussia has made a pacific speech, and has expressed his surprise that anybody could have mistaken the purport of the address he recently delivered at Kiel. Peace, he assured the stockbrokers of Hamburg, is desired by everybody, and he had intended at Kiel to give his strongest assurances that peace would not be broken. He could not understand, in fact, how his words could have been misinterpreted for a moment. It is very satisfactory, of course, to hear of such declarations on the part of so eminent a personage, but it would have been still more so if he had condescended to tell the public *why* the continuance of peace is assured. We do not hear that Prussia has abandoned her avowed intention of consolidating Germany under Prussian leadership, or that Frenchmen have ceased to covet the Rhine Provinces. France is still keeping up an army, the cost of which strains her legitimate financial resources to the utmost, and Prussia is still reported to be holding out inducements to the remaining South German Governments to amalgamate their forces with those at the immediate disposal of Count VON MOLTKE. There is nothing in the facts of the case to warrant the sanguine views which King WILLIAM holds, or at least professes to hold, with regard to the peace of Europe. When we hear that France has reduced the strength of her army to the point at which it stood during the height of the Crimean war, or that French newspapers have ceased to clamor for "rectification" of frontier, or that Prussia has given up her military negotiations with the South German Governments, we shall be more inclined to believe in the probability of peace. At present, we fear that neither King WILLIAM's pacific utterances nor the cheers which greeted them will prove sufficient to restore political or commercial confidence to Europe.

The Water-street Revival.

The "Water-street Revival," as it is called, is of a class of phenomena peculiar, we believe, to the United States. It is not uncommon for men in all countries who have led disgraceful lives or committed crimes, to repent, and often with deep remorse. It is not very uncommon for men to utilize their emotions and mental changes for purposes of notoriety or profit. But it is unusual to find such occurrences telegraphed from one end of a country to another, and the spectacle of a pimp's conversion and a rogue's reform as public and much visited as the show, in the next street, of the "steam man" or the "hairy woman." The men who figure most prominently in these conversions are not heroic villains; they have not apparently the excuse which the world everywhere makes for strong passions led into indulgences by overwhelming temptation. They are merely shrewd and hard men, one of whom has made his fortune from the most disgraceful employment which human wickedness has invented—the earnings of women who sell themselves—and the other from a business equally contemptible—the brutalizing and fleecing of simple-hearted sailors. It is well such men should reform; but, if sincere, they should set about it in the silence of their closed dens of wickedness, and by humble and quiet efforts to right the great wrongs they have done. There is no romance about their past lives nor their present repentance. The spectacle is not one which well-constituted minds should come to gaze at as a curiosity. And supposing their change of life to be sincere and profound, (of which we have as yet no certain evidence,) we cannot but think the notoriety which certain clergymen and moralists are seeking to throw about it anything but wise or wholesome. The advertising a soul's solemn repentance as one would a new patent medicine, or calling public meetings of curious and indifferent people to see a great sinner on his knees, is not the way to cultivate an honest spiritual reform.

The earnest work which goes on in the breast of every man who is breaking from old vices is not helped by putting him on a platform before the country. For some good reason spiritual flowers cannot be forced by any hot-house treatment, and the true graces of soul in man or woman spring up in very quiet and humble places. The Founder of Christianity seemed above all to dread our modern publicity to the soul's struggles. The closet, not the platform, was His place for repentance and worship. This "revival," even if it have the genuine features of mental change, will inevitably die out uselessly, (except in the notoriety of a few individuals,) while conducted in this claptrap way. But in making these critical remarks we would not be understood as condemning this whole movement or similar movements of improvement among our lowest classes.

When Water-street is finally reformed, it will not be in the elegant manner of Madison-square.

A man who has made his living from plundering sailors, or selling prostitutes' services; who has seen women made heart-broken and children houseless through his liquor shop; whose life has been steeped in licentiousness, brutality and knavery; whose money has been wrung from the plunder of the simple-minded and the earnings of forced dishonor—when such a man repents in earnest, it may be with tears and groans and words and acts that sound foolish to refined ears.

If his victims, too, are ever awakened from their orgies and wild life of shame, it will be by something like a thunder-clap, and the dance cellar will naturally become a prayer meeting. No decorous or gradual change will suit such people. Liquor must be thrown away as if it were poison, old companions are to be discarded, and the voice which once only sounded forth oaths, must now utter for a time only prayer, and penitence, and praise. The whole soul, for a period, must be filled with a new light, and the life become even unnaturally elevated with the thoughts of higher things and the truths just revealed. People in such states of mind will say and do unwise things.

No gentle ripple will ever disturb such pools of crime as Water and Cherry streets. Such excitements as these are needed to shock men from life-long habits of indulgence, and women from courses of lazy debauchery. For a brief period a thrill of something like moral horror passes through the hardened society of drunkards, prostitutes, thieves and sharpers. The sense of wrong and the spectre of remorse crosses many a mind. Here and there one rises out of the slough and becomes a new being. But soon the "revival" passes like an evening breeze, and the great pool of poverty, crime, sin and despair remains as dead and unruffled as before. The profound laws of society reassert themselves. Where sanitary laws are neglected; where children grow up without school or church; where labor is in uncertain demand; where alcoholic stimulus is supplied without check or restraint; where poverty, ignorance, cunning and degradation are transmitted from generation to generation, there will inevitably be masses of wretched and criminal men and women, and rogues who live by plundering and oppressing them. Revivals will scarcely ruffle the surface of such sloughs of misery.

Our only hope for such quarters is in the gradual improvement and instruction of the young, and the bettering of their sanitary condition.

MINOR TOPICS.

The greenback dodge, with which the Democrats started the Presidential campaign, seems to have been very thoroughly "played out" already. Even in the West, where it originated, it is seldom mentioned now. FRANK BLAIR's sharp and true saying that it was of no use to talk about paying the debt till we had decided whether we were to have a Government to pay it or to owe it, has made its mark. And people, moreover, have everywhere come to see that giving your note for your debts don't pay them. The debt is heavy; but the people do not feel so poor yet as to be under the necessity of sweating the coin before paying their creditors.

The Spanish news which we publish this morning consists of vague and contradictory reports from London and Paris, the disordered condition of the telegraph in Spain preventing the transmission of intelligence direct from that country. Enough is given, however, to show that the insurrection is making rapid headway among the long disaffected subjects of Queen ISABELLA, and that her throne is in actual danger. She is, in fact, cut off by the revolutionists from her capital, on which they are marching under the command of Gen. PRIM, and will remain for the present at St. Sebastian. The army is said to be faithful, but we may doubt whether it will long resist the example of the fleet and the people.

The telegraph will make a most excellent City messenger if properly used—but its machinery needs improvement. Messages must be delivered much more promptly than they are at present, if it is to be of general service. We know instances in which they have been sent by telegraph, where special haste was imperative, and in which over two hours have been consumed in the transmission and delivery. This not only makes the City telegraph useless, but converts it into a nuisance, for it induces a reliance upon it which proves false. The telegraph is one of those instruments which must be perfect, or it is worse than none. Like the Post Office, unless the system is complete and administered with unfailing accuracy, it is worthless. Let our telegraph companies study this matter and perfect their machinery. Their provision for delivering messages must be as thorough as that for transmitting them over the wires. When this is done, the system will supersede all others and come into universal use, but never until then.

Will Street Commissioner MCLEAN excuse us for reminding him of his little engagement to defend his management of the wharves and piers from the charges of the Citizens' Association? We fear it may slip his memory, as Mr. O'GORMAN's similar engagement a year ago did his. As we are just now on the eve of another election, Mr. MCLEAN's time is doubtless very much absorbed in paying for planks, and in hiring voters to lay them down; but we hope he will devote the first leisure be can get to the fulfillment of his promise.

It may be, as Mr. O. DYER says it is, "a great thing to have turned KIT BURNS' dog-pit into a place of prayer, no matter what may be its proprietor's motives;"—but the same thing can be done with every brothel, grog-shop and infamous hole in the City. It is simply a question of money. Their proprietors, like KIT BURNS and ALLEN and HADDEN are after money and nothing else; and would just as soon make it one way as another. But we don't see the advantage of holding prayer meetings in such places instead of churches, chapels, &c., unless some effect is produced on the class who have been in the habit of frequenting them for other purposes. If the rowdies and harlots of Water-street are reformed by these meetings, *that* is a good reason for keeping them up, and for soliciting contributions for the purpose of sustaining them. But, thus far, we see no evidence of such results. The pious, good people who go to church regularly, are the main attendants upon these Water-street meetings; we hear of no conversions among the denizens of these places; they have simply moved away.

The *World* says "the greenback issue hurt the Democratic Party in Maine," but will be the "chief element of strength in the elections which are to take place in October." After those elections are held, the *World* will be puzzled to know what "hurt them" then. It thinks the meetings of Congress just provided for are for the purpose of "annulling the popular verdict." This is a mistake. They are to be held for exactly the opposite purpose,—to secure the enforcement of that verdict.

A movement seems to have been started to induce female compositors either to join the Printers' Unions already in existence, or else to form new ones of their own, in order to enforce equality of wages with men. It ought to need very little judgment to show these women that this will most effectually shut the door in their faces in the way of getting employment. They have been employed hitherto mainly because they did not exact the high prices demanded by these organizations, and as a means, therefore, by which employers could avoid the effect of strikes. If they throw away this inducement, what advantages will remain? Why will anybody employ them in preference to men?

President JOHNSON, it seems, is doing hardly anything to help SEYMOUR's election. The Democrats are very angry about it; but they find themselves utterly unable to stir him up. It is not worth while to threaten him, for two reasons:—in the first place, he would not for a moment tolerate that sort of thing; and, in the second place, they cannot utter any threats against him that amount to anything. Nor, on the other hand, are the Democrats able to hold out any promises to him that are worth a farthing. They can offer him nothing; they can do nothing to secure his gratitude to them in advance. How can they expect him, then, to make any very exhausting effort to aid them in their struggles? As for his "devotion to the principles of the Democratic Party," we don't imagine it would carry him very far.

Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, who was lately denounced with the utmost violence by the Radicals for his independent course on the impeachment question, is now as eagerly sought by the Republicans of his State to aid them in the canvass, as was Senator FESSENDEN in Maine during the late campaign. He has consented to speak in Illinois for the Republican Party before the October elections; and preparations are to be made in Springfield to give a grand reception to the upright and able Senator who lately was the object of outrages that ought to make their authors blush.

The *Saturday Review* has just got through chopping up the "Girl of the Period," and now another London journal has begun to try its hand upon the "Mothers of the Period," who, it seems, in their languid indifference, have begun to neglect one of the most important of their maternal duties, and give their babies out to nurse by careless, stupid, ignorant or brutal nurses. The "Mother of the Period" is contrasted with the vigorous mother of a century ago—with such a one as the "incomparable Georgiana, the comely, haughty dame" of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS' picture, who is seen dandling a bouncing young scion of the "higher and wealthier" ranks. The English journals are certainly very frank in dealing with the faults of English women. The men over there must be saints.

While we cannot admire the efforts that are made in certain quarters to get Irish votes for the Republican Party, we don't, on the other hand, think it worth while for anti-Irish Republicans to take particular pains to insult and repel Irishmen from the Republican Party. We have seen a number of exceedingly malicious anti-Hibernian caricatures that pretend to have been gotten up in the Republican interest, but which are only calculated to drive from the Republican Party such members of that nationality as are trying to attach themselves to it. If we don't like catering to Irish prejudices and specialties, neither do we like insulting them.

What a farce it is to pretend that the authorities of the several States are opposed to prize-fighting, and really desire to put a stop to it! New matches are made with the utmost openness, in face of the laws, which fulminate the severest penalties, and nothing whatever effectual is done to put a stop to them. The fights come off; great crowds of people, including officers of the law, are present as spectators;—the papers report the affair and sell thereby thousands of extra copies; and after it is all over, they denounce the proceeding as a relic of barbarism, and abuse the Police for not doing its duty! And so the farce is played, like "Humpty Dumpty," for a hundred consecutive nights.

The Government of Prussia has got a bright idea respecting the management of the emigrant ships running between Germany and this country. Since the shippers allow so many of their passengers to die on the voyage, they will be compelled to insure the life of every emigrant for the benefit of the surviving kindred! A very simple plan, and one that should not be confined to those who travel by sea. It might do for the railways also, and oblige some of those corporate bodies to have "souls." Fancy our railroad managers compelled to insure the life of every traveler by rail! We should soon have a great scarcity of railway catastrophes to record, very probably. The idea may seem amusing merely. But if this German plan shall work well on the emigrant ships, it would be only logical to make it the law of *terra firma* too.

In spite of republican improvement, and our own *one-day* example of election, the choice of President in the Argentine Republic has taken up as long a time as any of those old English or Irish elections, formerly effected with such a turbulent expenditure of human energy. The returns at last show that SARMIENTO is President, with ALSINA for Vice-President. Rosario, the *Albany* of the Republic, has been made the capital, leaving the City of Buenos Ayres to be the *New-York*, as before. SARMIENTO, who says "the Republic is Peace," will now, of course, be after URQUIZA and his *Guachos*, "with a sharp stick."

The organ of the Prussian War Office (*Militär-Wochenblatt*) has published an article on the French army, its new organization, its armament and its condition; and in the course of its remarks says that "there is an evident effort in France to profit by the experience of the American and German campaigns." There is a good deal that even Frenchmen may learn from the military operations in this country. Until lately the French had no accounts of our war that were not gross misrepresentations and falsifications; but the recent work—*Quatre Ans de Campagnes à l'Armée du Potomac*—of the gallant and accomplished Union soldier, Gen. DE TROBRIAND, has conveyed the facts to the military mind of France in a striking and effective manner. There is another valuable work in French, *Guerre de la Secession*, by the Swiss officer, Col. FERDINAND LECOMPTE, which has doubtless been of service in furnishing accurate knowledge to Europe. Had the Austrians in the late war with Prussia availed themselves of some of our simple but effective means of defence, they need never have seen the enemy approaching the gates of Vienna.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Returns from 417 Towns—Recapitulation of the Vote by Counties.

From the Portland Press, Sept. 21.

We give this morning returns from 417 cities, towns and plantations, of the vote for Governor on the 14th instant. These returns are largely compiled from those made by the respective town clerks to the Secretary of State. The vote thrown is an enormous one—the largest by nearly seven thousand ever given in this State. The heaviest vote ever before thrown in this State was that of 1860, when it counted up to 124,000. This year it will be near 131,000. The aggregate vote of the 417 towns given this morning, excluding the few scattering votes, is 129,830, of which Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has 74,809, and Mr. PILLSBURY 55,021; giving a majority for Gov. CHAMBERLAIN of 19,788, which will be increased to 20,000 by the few remaining returns to come in. The majority for Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, in our opinion, will not vary five hundred either way from twenty thousand.

At the election in 1860, when the largest vote was thrown that has been known in the State, excepting that of this year, the Republican majority was 15,925. In that year nearly every voter was out, and while the Republicans threw 70,030 votes, there were 54,105 thrown against them. Compared with the vote of last year in the towns given, the Republican gain is 7,772. This is glory enough for the campaign thus far, but we shall do better for GRANT and COLFAX by thousands.

COMPARATIVE VOTE BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Towns.	1867. Chamberlain.	1867. Pillsbury.	1868. Chamberlain.	1868. Pillsbury.
Androscoggin	13	3424	1829	4669	2717
Aroostook	27	1265	599	1705	872
Cumberland	25	7009	5724	9643	7815
Franklin	20	2160	1459	2486	1790
Hancock	28	2628	2012	3835	2966
Kennebec	29	5810	4042	7761	4548
Knox	14	2464	2779	3023	3177
Lincoln	16	2279	2274	2737	2536
Oxford	41	3762	2997	4680	3689
Penobscot	52	6474	4361	9260	5531
Piscataquis	21	1490	1004	1996	1263
Sagadahoc	11	1874	1180	2648	1373
Somerset	27	3599	2811	4698	3136
Waldo	26	3427	2927	4476	3347
Washington	41	2815	2620	3943	3484
York	26	6303	6189	7250	6777
Totals	417	56,813	44,807	74,809	55,021

Senator Trumbull to Reply to Mr. Pendleton.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL is at present in Springfield, Ill., the guest of his brother-in-law, Gov. WILLIAM JAYNE, and has been invited by Republicans of that city to answer the speech made there by Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON. In reply he wrote as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Yours, inviting me to reply, at a meeting to be hereafter held, to the speech of GEO. H. PENDLETON, made in this city to-day, has just been handed me. I regret that private and domestic arrangements entered upon before the receipt of your request will prevent my remaining to do so at this time. I expect, however, to return to the State early in October, when I shall be happy to comply with your request. Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) LYMAN TRUMBULL.

As soon as the day is named by Mr. TRUMBULL preparations will be made to give him a grand reception.

BRAZIL.

A Season of Excitement—The Difficulty Between Minister Webb and the Zackarias Government—The Detention of the United States Steamer Wasp—The Emperor and His Ministers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1868.

We have had two months of excitement here, including a quarrel between your Minister and the Zackarias Cabinet, an attack upon Gen. WEBB and the United States in the House of Deputies by the friends of ZACKARIAS; Gen. WEBB's reply; refusal of the Allies to let the United States steamer *Wasp* go to Asuncion after Minister WASHBURN; her return to Montevideo, and the demand for his passports by Gen. WEBB. The Zackarias Cabinet retires and a conservative Cabinet comes in; storm in the Chambers. The Chambers dissolved; Gen. WEBB's demands yielded to, and the fall of Humaita.

Here is excitement enough for a year or two compressed within six weeks, and, of course, the reaction is felt both in public and private, and business is very decidedly flat.

It appears that Gen. WEBB has been gradually wiping out the old claims against Brazil by compromise, when it was possible, on the ground that all such claims of long standing are sure to lead to difficulty. He has settled three, of fifteen, sixteen and twenty years' standing, respectively, but, as it now appears, the last, which was settled in November, was not accomplished without a threat of suspending diplomatic relations. The world, however, knew nothing of all this, and his colleagues of the diplomatic corps were not a little surprised to learn that so much had been accomplished without anything being known on the subject.

At the commencement of every session the different Departments of Government have printed and laid upon the tables of members their annual reports or "relatorios." That of the Foreign Office contained a letter from the Minister respecting the claim for damages in the case of the *Caroline*, of twenty years' standing, after an offer to pay in part had conceded the justice of the claim. Gen. WEBB wrote a sharp dispatch in response, charging the Government with having acted unjustly and offensively toward him and his Government, and threatened to suspend diplomatic relations with Brazil till he could hear from Washington, unless the claim was paid. Then followed a letter from the Minister, rescinding his former decision and agreeing to pay.

The opposition very naturally and justly laid hold of this to assail the Ministers, and they did it so effectually that the Ministry turned upon Gen. WEBB and abused him roundly for having coerced them into payment. And in the midst of the excitement, ZACKARIAS, the Premier, who is an open hater of the United States, described it as "a Government of bowie-knives and revolvers." This was in a general debate upon liberty and the accountability of all Governments to the people, in which the United States was unnecessarily dragged in, by ZACKARIAS exclaiming: "What does the member want! Would he have us change the Government of Brazil so as to resemble that of the North—a Government of bowie-knives and revolvers?"

This was on the 27th of May; but ZACKARIAS did not report his speech until the 4th of June, and then so emasculated it that it simply charged that questions were settled in the United States by the "revolver," leaving it questionable whether he referred to the Government or individuals. It was known that Gen. WEBB had publicly sent to the editor of the *Diario* for a report of the Premier's speech, and the story was rife that he had been challenged, &c.

On the 8th of July Gen. WEBB made a publication in the *Brazilian Times*, which completely vindicated his Government, and put an end to the excitement which the Ministry had succeeded in raising, to secure themselves from censure. That publication I inclose, and it gave universal satisfaction, damaging the Ministry fearfully.

Then came the intelligence that the Marquis of Caxias, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in Paragua, had, after detaining the United States steamer *Wasp* at Curapiti, refused to let her pass his lines of blockade to go to Asuncion for Minister WASHBURN, by direction of the United States Government. This made matters look squally. Gen. WEBB demanded that she should be permitted to pass as a *right*, there being no other mode by which his Government could reach their diplomatic agent in Asuncion. The Government decided at once that she should *not* pass; but they refused to give your Minister any reply until the 9th of July, *after* the sailing of the steamer to Southampton.

Gen. WEBB, on the 15th, reiterated his demand, and gave them eight days to determine whether they would permit the *Wasp* to go up, or whether they would send him his passport to return to the United States! They were not prepared for this.

It left them no alternative but to reverse the decision they had so promptly made and ostentatiously proclaimed—*quarrel* with the United States or *resign*. They sent in their resignation on the evening of the 13th, and then pretended to the Chambers that they had resigned because the Emperor had exercised his constitutional perogative and selected as Senator for life a Conservative instead of a Liberal!

The Emperor promptly appointed a Conservative Ministry, and on the day following they demanded means to carry on the war. The Deputies, by a vote of 85 to 11, declared their want of confidence in *any* Conservative Monarchist Ministry, and refused to give them an appropriation *for any purpose whatever*. A most exciting time took place in the House, and threats of dissolution replied to by declarations that they would not be dissolved, and indications of a revolution against a monarchy were openly indulged in. The Ministry became frightened, hurried to the palace of St. Christoval and tendered their resignations. The Emperor is a just man, but more obstinate than any Hapsburg or Bourbon that ever lived. He refused their resignations, and ordered them to dissolve the Chambers. This was Saturday. The Chambers continued in session until 3 P. M., expecting every minute to learn that a new Ministry from among the Liberals had been appointed, but no Minister came near them, and they adjourned until Monday.

Judge, then, the disappointment and excitement, when they read on Sunday a proclamation dissolving the Chambers, ordering new elections, and appointing the 3d of May, 1869, as the day on which the newly-elected Deputies would be permitted to meet! This was an exercise of the one-man power with a vengeance, and puts LOUIS NAPOLEON in the shade. They had the constitutional right to dissolve, but who would suppose that he would exercise that right against a clearly-developed Liberal majority of at least seven to one? Then again, instead of ordering a new election and the reassembling of the Chambers in ninety days, he prohibits their meeting for nearly an entire year, during which period he will carry on a war, pay past indebtedness, and have new debts to the amount of hundreds of millions, and borrow money, and manufacture and issue paper currency *ad libitum*. Naturally an *emeute* was expected, and everywhere in Rio on Monday the soldiers were visible, not less than three hundred showing themselves in the City palace, immediately fronting the Chamber of Deputies; but all went off quietly, as the City of Rio, filled as it is with Portuguese, French and English, is really conservative, and in favor of the Emperor.

To understand how the Emperor dare resort to such extreme high-handed measures, you must remember that here in Brazil, with a constitution in the main modeled on that of the United States, good care is taken to preserve the monarchy. Hence the liberal suffrage granted is, in fact, a farce. The Emperor appoints all the Presidents of Provinces and the Chief of Police in each, and such is their power that they can and do return to the Chambers whomsoever they please. Consequently, when the Emperor refused to accept the resignations of the new Ministers and dissolved the Chambers, he pledged himself to remove all the Liberal Presidents of Provinces and Chiefs of Police, and promised them a clear majority next May, without any molestation in the meantime. I notice that already the removals of thirteen Presidents and eighteen Chiefs of Police have been gazetted, and I doubt not but the Emperor, who is now supreme in all things, will be able to redeem his promise. This is a sorry picture of liberty in Brazil; but the truth is, except immediately along the seaboard and in the vicinity of such towns as Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco and Para, at the North, and Santos, St. Paulo and St. Catharine's, in the South, the people are absolutely unfitted for any kind of freedom.

The institution of *slavery* has reduced all classes in the interior to a state of degradation difficult to be described; and the Emperor and many really good philanthropic men of the Empire are bent upon the gradual but certain abolition of this institution, as the only possible means of civilizing and humanizing the mixed population of the interior, and thus redeeming for the use of civilization the finest region that the world possesses.

Humaita, after a three years' siege, was evacuated by the troops of LOPEZ on the 24th without the loss of a single man. The Allies were made aware of the

fact on the following day, and took possession of the fortress, its spiked guns, quantities of ammunition, and a few hundred Brazilian soldiers. This occupation of an abandoned fortress is proclaimed by the Press to be the greatest victory ever achieved by any nation, and the people believe it. A great success it undoubtedly is, and will, no doubt, lead to an early termination of the war, but a "victory" involves the idea at least of fighting, and such a "victory" was achieved (but not by the Allies) on the 16th—eight days before Lopez abandoned Humaita. On that day the allied army made its long-promised assault on the fortress, with a determination to carry it by storm. They were beaten off with a loss variously estimated at from three to six thousand men! Two days afterward, on the 18th, they were again fearfully beaten in the Grand Chaco, and while the Allies were suffering under these terrible defeats Lopez quietly evacuated Humaita, without his enemies having the slightest suspicion of what was going on. And the fact that the fortress had been evacuated might not have become known for weeks if it had not been for two enterprising peddlers, who had eluded Brazilian vigilance and crawled into Humaita to sell their wares to the supposed suffering garrison.

The rejoicings at Rio and throughout the Empire at this long looked-for and anxiously-desired success cannot be described, and well may they rejoice, but it is idle to talk of their "unprecedented victory."

When this news reached here its influence upon the money market would have been great but for the difficulty pending with the United States. Public opinion, backed by the known sentiments of every member of the diplomatic corps, was unanimously in favor of Gen. Webb, and against the action of Brazil in the case of the *Wasp*. And yet a large portion of these very Brazilians openly expressed a wish that the Government would remain firm. If so, a rupture with the United States was certain, because nobody supposed for a moment that Gen. Webb could be moved from any position once taken, and a rupture with you must result in an early termination of the war on the River Plate. So thorough was this conviction that the peace advocates, and they are nine-tenths of the community, openly predicted that such an event would produce a fall in exchange and in the price of gold, and a corresponding appreciation in the value of currency.

It was known that the Zackarias Ministry had resigned under the demand by Gen. Webb for his passports, at the expiration of eight days, if the *Wasp* was not allowed to go up to Asuncion, and it was said that by direction of the Emperor the new Ministry indorsed the action of their predecessors. The eight days elapsed and no rupture. What this argued nobody could tell except that the General never hesitated to say openly that the *Wasp* must and would go to Asuncion, either singly or under the protection of American iron-clads. At length, on the 7th of August, it was announced that orders had gone to the *Wasp* for the American Admiral to proceed without delay to Asuncion for Mr. Washburn; all obstructions to her passing the enemies lines, wherever they might be, were removed.

With this communication our excitement ceased. Not even the capture in the grand chase of fourteen hundred of the garrison of Humaita, and the butchery of several thousand, including women and children, who were hemmed in on the point opposite Humaita and refused all terms of surrender, has caused a sensation. We are in a state of collapse after great excitement; but if it be true, as stated to-day, that the Emperor has succeeded in persuaded the Council of State to vote for continuance of the war *until Lopez is driven away*, (which is an impossibility,) we shall have lively times very shortly, and there will be plenty of work for your correspondent. L.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND ST. LAURENT.

The Cunard steamship *China*, which left Liverpool Sept. 12, and Queenstown Sept. 13, arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later news than was previously at hand by the *Cimbria*. The steamship *St. Laurent*, from Havre Sept. 10, and Brest Sept. 12, also reached her dock yesterday. Capt. Bocande will accept our thanks for late Paris papers.

According to reports sent in by the French prefects, 293,214 conscripts have been called for in 1868. Out of these 60,266 can neither read nor write; 7,079 can only read; 219,087 can both read and write; no information was gathered as to 6,802.

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops is once more the subject of diplomatic communications between the French and Italian Governments. The *Independance Belge* says that Signor Nigra was received by M. de Moustier, and is believed in Paris to have communicated a dispatch to him, in which the Italian Government claims from the French Government the recall of the Imperial troops as the necessary consequence of the accomplishment by Italy of all the obligations imposed upon her by the September Convention. Recent advices from Italy have indicated that this step was likely to be taken. Meanwhile a Florence correspondent says that the appointment of M. de Banneville as French Ambassador to the Papal Court, in the place of M. de Sartiges, is regarded, in official circles, as an event of some significance, as the new Minister is understood to hold very strong ultramontane views, and would hardly have been chosen, it is thought, to represent the policy of the Emperor Napoleon unless that policy tended more unequivocally than ever to the support of the temporal authority of the Pope, and the prolongation of the occupation of Rome.

The German Commercial Congress will assemble at Berlin on the 20th of October, its sittings occupying three days. On the first is to be discussed the monetary question and the conveyance of goods by railway; on the second, bankruptcy, stamps on letters of exchange, protection to trade marks and assurances; and on the third, the Customs' duties on sugar, iron, tobacco, rice and rags. This assembly is composed of members belonging to the Chambers of Commerce, manufacturing companies and corporations of merchants in the various German States.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Governor of Eastern Siberia has received orders to go to the Chinese frontiers to arrange with an envoy from Pekin the common line of demarcation between Russia and the Celestial Empire.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Queen Victoria's Tour—American Intervention in the East—Ministerial Changes in Italy—Franco-Prussian Relations—Francis Joseph in Galicia—International Trades Unions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 11, 1868.

Queen Victoria arrived here yesterday morning from Lucerne, about 10:30 o'clock, and was received at the station of the Eastern Company by Lord Lyons. After reposing herself at the Embassy for a few hours, Her Majesty drove in the afternoon to St. Cloud, accompanied by the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, Prince Leopold and Lord Lyons. She returned to dinner at the Embassy at 7:45, and shortly before 10 the Royal party left for England by way of Cherbourg.

In connection with Queen Victoria's visit to Lucerne, I must not omit to mention that during Lord Stanley's sojourn there he passed a good deal of time with M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The fact may have an important bearing by-and-by. I have not the slightest doubt that within a very short period—probably before the end of the year—this latter statesman will be again called to the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Emperor arrived yesterday at Fontainebleau from the camp at Chalons. Before leaving His Majesty had the troops put through some new evolutions, which it is said are destined to effect quite a revolution in the present system of tactics. A large number of rewards were distributed to the officers and men previous to the Emperor's departure. It is stated to-day that His Majesty will not go to Biarritz as soon as intended. The Empress and the Prince Imperial are, however, to leave immediately. Another Council of Ministers is convened for to-morrow, at which His Majesty is to preside. Some important news it is said has arrived from the French Minister at Berlin, which may prevent the Emperor leaving for Biarritz this season, in which case he will pass the remainder of September, and part of October, at St. Cloud.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN THE EAST.

The Paris journals are greatly exercised at the reported arrival at Constantinople from Washington of Gen. Mertens (?) with a special mission to demand the cession of the Island of Candia to Greece, as well as freedom of navigation for vessels of war in the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. President Johnson's Envoy was to have been received by Ali Pasha on the 30th ult. After pointing the attention of its readers to the resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, in June last, calling for the recognition of Cretan independence the *Siècle* says:

"During his European tour Admiral Farragut having his flag on board the *Franklin*, did not forget to pay a visit to Constantinople, and this visit was significant. Having, after long negotiation, crossed the Dardanelles and cast anchor before the Imperial Palace of Dolma, he accepted invitations to dinner from Gen. Ignatiew, from the Grand Vizir Ali Pasha and from the Minister of the United States, but he refused the invitation of the French Ambassador, M. Bouree, under the pretence of sudden indisposition. Before going to sea again he received on board his frigate, the *Franklin*, a deputation from the Greek colony at Constantinople, which came to pay homage in person to the American Republic, and to thank it for its sympathies for the Hellenic cause."

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN ITALY.

Some modifications are spoken of as imminent in the Italian Cabinet. It would seem that the Piedmontese party, represented in the Ministry by M. Cadorna and M. Bertale-Viale, has insisted on the resignation of these gentlemen. Should this statement prove correct, Gen. Menebrea will find himself in a great embarrassment, for after the retirement of these Ministers he can no longer depend on a majority in the Chamber. To strengthen himself against this danger, and also against the opposition of Gen. de la Marmora, who recently voted against the Government on the tobacco question, it is stated that he has offered the portfolio of Minister of War to Gen. Cialdini. It is not believed, however, that the latter will accept it, as he is not at all a partisan of the policy of the present head of the Cabinet.

In a letter written to one of his friends, Garibaldi strongly expresses his disapprobation of the meeting of the deputies of the opposition at Naples. "The meeting," he says "had but one object, that of bringing back to power Ratazzi, a man in whom the party of action cannot count, and Crispi, a Republican, who has left the true path." This letter has caused a good deal of hesitation among the deputies of the advanced party and their friends.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Although the official journals in both France and Prussia speak hopefully of the maintenance of peace, there is no increase of confidence among the general public on the subject. When they see a journal like *La France* speculating upon the eventualities in which the Emperor's Government with all its desire to avoid a collision would be obliged to depart from its pacific position and unwillingly engage in war, they naturally ask themselves the motive of such articles, the more particularly as it is declared that one of these eventualities would be an attempt on the part of Prussia to take anything beyond the Maine, "even although the territory seized upon might give its full concurrence to the step." Although *La France* cannot be strictly called an official paper, one of its principal proprietors, M. de Laguerroniere, has just been appointed Minister to Brussels, and therefore declarations of this kind appearing in his journal excite more than usual attention. Their effect in Germany is to keep alive the exasperation which a proud people naturally feels at anything implying a threat.

M. de Goltz, the Prussian Minister, is very ill, and there would appear to be very little hope of his recovery. He has sent back his Dutch physician, and is now attended by M. Didemans d'Alsen. The Prince de Reuss will probably be named to succeed M. de Goltz at this Court, in the event of his being compelled to resign his post.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH IN GALLICIA.

The Poles of Gallicia are in a high state of excitement at the approaching visit of the Austrian Emperor, who is expected at Cracow on the 26th of this month. The Empress is to accompany His Majesty during the whole of the trip. The Diet is to go to Cracow in a body to meet the Emperor and his consort. Their Majesties are to occupy the palace of Prince Adam Potocki. The royal couple will arrive at Limburg about the 1st of October, and great preparations are being made for their reception there. The *Correspondance du Nord Est* states that it is the Emperor's intention to enter into personal relations with all the Gallician notabilities, in order to enlighten himself as to the situation and wants of the country.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

The Congress of the International Association of Workmen now sitting in Brussels, and that of the German Workmen which is being held at Nuremberg, are attracting a good deal of attention. In the latter a schism has arisen from the protest offered by the Association of Stuttgard against the political character of the programme prepared by the Leipsic committee. In this protest the Stuttgard workmen say: "We do not shrink from the struggle; we know that it may bring about the rupture of the tie which binds together the different associations, but we prefer this rupture to the transformation of the workingmen's societies into blind instruments of a political party." On the adoption of the programme unaltered the liberal-national portion of the assembly quitted the hall, declaring its intention to take no further part in the proceedings of the Congress. According to the official result of the scrutiny, sixty-nine delegates, representing sixty-one associations, voted for the programme, and forty-six delegates, representing thirty-two associations, voted against it.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

Max Strakosch left last week for the United States with Miss Kellogg, who has been engaged for two years, by his brother Maurice, to sing at concerts, under Max's direction. Maurice Strakosch is at present in Germany, making arrangements there for the *débuts* of his wife and Miss Minnie Hauck in a series of concerts. The latter does not make her appearance at the opera here until January.

Madam de Lagrange leaves for America on the 24th instant.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

Second Day's Session—Large Attendance of Society Representatives—Taxation Statistics.

The National Labor Union met yesterday at Germania Hall, Bowery. The hour for meeting was 9 o'clock, but proceedings did not commence until 10:30. The minutes of the day before were read and adopted, the roll was called, and the report of the Committee on Credentials presented. The following delegates were reported in addition to those read on the previous day: John Berry, Iron Gilders' Trade Society, New-York City; J. E. Musselmen, Brass Finishers' and Founders' Union, New-York City; James H. Mulligan, Albany Typographical Union; W. H. Sylvis, Iron Molders' International Coöperative Society of Troy; E. H. Heyworth, Worcester Labor Reform League; L. H. Saxton, Workingmen's Institute, Boston; W. R. Goodenough, Typographical Union No. 72, Hartford; L. F. Parish, Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 67, Hartford; J. Jones, Labor Union No. 2, Grand Rapids; J. C. Hovey, Workingmen's Union, Black River Falls.

A communication was read from the Practical Protective Society, questioning the position of Mr. Mulhall in the Congress. He was a member of the Painter's Union, and was delegated by it to the Workingmen's State Assembly, but was compelled to resign on account of a charge having been preferred against him of working ten hours, in violation of the eight-hour rule. The communication was laid on the table.

A discussion ensued as to whether the present session was the second or third annual Convention of the National Labor Union. Mr. Wm. J. Jessup, Vice-President of the Union, stated that it was the third, inasmuch as the first was held in Baltimore and the second in Chicago. The President, not recognizing the Convention at Baltimore, decided that it was the second session.

Mr. L. A. Hine, of Loveland, Ohio, moved for a committee of five to report on the taxation of the country. He argued that the income of the country was very unequally distributed. His computation was for the year 1870, and included only twenty-seven States, the ten Southern States being excluded from the calculation on account of there business being at present disordered and unreliable. The entire population of the twenty-seven States, he said, was 28,000,000. He then classified them in this wise:

Classes.	No. of Male Adults in each Class.
The moneyed class	440,000
The middle class	1,710,000
The wages class	2,750,000
Total	4,900,000

Thus the wages class, it will be seen, bear 28 per cent. greater than the sum of both the other classes. Incomes, he stated, were divided:

Classes.	Annual Income of every Person.
20,000 persons have	$10,000 and upward.
140,000 persons have	2,000 to 10,000
280,000 persons have	600 to 2,000
2,500,000 persons average	450 each.
2,000,000 persons average	350 each.

AVERAGE AND AGGREGATE INCOMES.

Classes.	Average Classes.	Aggregate Income.
20,000 each	$30,600	$612,000,000
140,000 each	5,100	714,000,000
280,000 each	2,100	588,000,000
2,500,000 each	450	1,125,000,000
2,000,000 each	350	700,000,000
4,940,000		$3,739,000,000

Thus one-tenth of the entire people get one-half the aggregate incomes, and the other nine-tenths have to be content with the remaining half.

TAXATION.

The speaker then desired the meeting to observe how unfairly the taxes fell upon the poor, and how the rich paid comparatively little of them. He offered the following:

Classes.	No. of Persons.	What they pay.
The moneyed class	440,000	$100,000,000
The middle class	1,710,000	120,000,000
The wages class	2,750,000	130,000,000

The above table, he said, was constructed on the supposition that $350,000,000 are to be raised for the support of the Government, and that the moneyed class consume each six times as much as the wages class, and the middle class twice as much in proportion to their numbers as the wages class.

A plan for a graduated income tax was presented, as follows, ranging from five to twenty-five per cent.:

Classes.	Average Income.	Average Income.	Tax p. cent.	Revenue Produced.
3,000 each	$75,000	$225,000,000	25	$56,250,000
7,000 each	35,800	231,000,000	20	46,200,000
10,000 each	15,000	150,000,000	15	22,500,000
140,000 each	3,500	480,000,000	10	49,000,000
280,000 each	1,000	280,000,000	5	14,000,000
44,000 persons have		$1,376,000,000		$187,950,000

To these the speaker proposed to add for the South, when restored in 1870:

Aggregate Income.	Producing.
$344,000,000	$47,487,500

The average per cent. tax would be 13 7-10 cents. This process of taxation would, the speaker argued, produce a sufficient income to pay the entire war expenses—interest, premiums, &c.—and also a large installment of the principal debt.

The speaker then gave the following figures:

The direct taxes collected in 1863-4-5-6 and 7 amounted to, say	$2,000,000,000
Of which there has been paid by	
The moneyed class	550,000,000
The middle class	650,000,000
The wages class	800,000,000
Total	$2,000,000,000
Costing the people, adding business profits:	
The moneyed class	$850,000,000
The middle class	907,000,000
The wages class	1,210,000,000
Total	$2,947,000,000

or, in other words, each workingman was robbed of $440, because it was a well-understood contract at the commencement of the war that the poor should furnish soldiers and the rich foot the bills. Instead of that the bondholders had broken faith with the soldiers and working classes by making them pay the greatest portion of the taxes. It was because of this injustice that he moved for the Special Committee. The Committee was ordered, and after some further business the Congress took a recess to 3 o'clock to enable the Committees to report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock. The credentials of S. J. Wallace, of the House Carpenters' Union, were referred to the proper committee.

Mr. R. R. Williams stated that the name of Mr. Gridley was associated with him as representative of the Amalgamated Carpenters' and Joiners' Union. He also offered a resolution that the election of officers for the ensuing year should take place at 4 o'clock.

On a motion to lay the election of officers on the table at present, the ayes and nays were called, and the ayes preponderated.

A communication was received from the Woman's Suffrage Association, asking that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton be received as a delegate to the Union. It was objected that the Association was merely political, and not a labor organization, and it was proposed that Mrs. Stanton be received as a corresponding delegate.

Mr. Sylvis objected to the reception of the lady as a corresponding delegate. He desired that she be received as a full delegate, or rejected. He, himself, was desirous of receiving her. He considered that Mrs. Stanton was one of the most brilliant writers of the age. She had done much toward elevating her sex, and much toward the elevating of men, and goodness knows they badly needed it.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the question. Mr. Sylvis again remarked that Mrs. Stanton and her associates were doing one of the greatest works of the day, and was emphatically in favor of receiving her as a reformer and a sympathiser. He would admit the devil himself on such terms, but did not intend, by any means, to couple the noble name of Mrs. Stanton with that of the other distinguished individual.

Miss Anthony said that the meeting did not realize that the degradation of women was owing to her being deprived of suffrage. The Woman's Suffrage Association sees that the one great step toward the elevation of women is the ballot. When men strike, employers often engage women at lower wages, and in this way are the means of degrading workingmen. It is desirable that they should be politically equal, and in this way much would be done toward raising their wages and placing their labor on an equality with that of men.

Further discussion ensued, in which it was observed that in Massachusetts there were five laboring women to one laboring man, and they hung like a millstone round the necks of men. The speaker, as a Massachusetts man, and the husband of the working girl who honored him by sharing his home, urged an affirmative vote.

Mrs. Stanton was admitted by 44 yeas to 18 nays.

A motion was then made by a dissenter that Mr. H. J. Keating, President of a Grant and Colfax Club, be admitted as a delegate. It was precisely a parallel case. This was at once voted down.

A resolution was offered that each delegate be taxed $10 toward the expense of the Convention, and that the sum be charged by the delegates to the local bodies. This was referred to a committee.

It was then resolved that the *National Workingmen's Union*, (newspaper,) of Chicago; the German *Arbeiter Union*, of New-York, and the *Revolution*, of New-York, be the recognized organs of the National Labor Union.

A report was presented by Mr. O'Donohue regarding coöperation as one of the most powerful agents for the elevation of labor, and urging that it be put in operation in all trades and callings. Through coöperation strikes and lock-outs would be banished from society.

An observation was offered that strikes had done great good during the past twenty years, before which time a want of organization and a general apathy existed among workingmen. It required much money to form coöperative societies, but strikes were carried on much more cheaply.

Mr. Wm. H. Sylvis argued that strikes had been very useful, but that coöperation was the remedy for them. As an ironmolder, he prophesied that in a few years coöperation in his trade would control the business of the United States. He hoped that each trade would soon be able to set strikers to work coöperatively instead of supporting them.

Mr. McKechnie suggested that arbitration was a good remedy for strikes, but believed that coöperation was much better.

A delegate replied that, if it had not been for a strike, he, as a bricklayer, would not now be working eight hours instead of ten. Nor would an infamous blue law of the State of New-York have been discovered, by which a few employing masons were dishonorably suing members of the Bricklayers' Society for asserting their rights. He considered strikes a necessity of laborers against capitalists.

A resolution was offered that, when workingmen should succeed to the legislation of the country, the necessity for coöperation would cease. This was summarily tabled.

A recommendation of the Building Societies of Farmer's Institute was made by which men could own houses in ten years by paying 50 cents a week.

An argument ensued upon the bricklayers' strike, in which it was stated that through its means fifteen hundred men were now working eight hours a day. The strike had been the means of uniting the various trades throughout the country, not only on the eight hour questions, but on all other questions.

The meeting then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Serious Accident in Centre-street—Several Persons Injured.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as some workmen were busy placing a new tin coping and gutter on the roof of the three-story brick building No. 12 Centre-street, a portion of the brick wall fell into the street with a terrific crash, the bricks being scattered in every direction, and striking several persons who happened to be underneath at the moment. Mrs. Elizabeth Lucan, of No. 81 Cherry-street, was sitting on the steps which lead to Mr. Gottsberger's liquor store, with her son George, aged six years, when the shower of detached bricks fell. She was terribly cut in the head and face, while the boy sustained a fracture of the shoulder joint. Thos. Ryan, an *attaché* of the Superior Court, was also struck down by the bricks, sustaining a severe scalp wound. Two or three other gentlemen were injured by the missiles, though they managed to walk away unassisted, so their names were not learned. Drs. Knox and Cushman, of the Coroner's office, were speedily in attendance upon those requiring medical aid, when their wounds were dressed at the drug-store near by. Mrs. Lucan and her boy were sent to the New-York Hospital in a carriage, in care of the Sixth Ward Police. The accident attracted a large crowd of persons, who stood gazing at the broken front of the building for some time. Chief-Engineer Kingsland, of the Fire Department, was also on the ground, and sent two of his men upon the roof, who dislodged all those bricks that appeared to be in danger of falling, and by that means no doubt prevented the recurrence of more casualties.

Police Capt. Petty Arrested.

A rumor prevailed last night in Police circles that Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Ward Police, had been arrested by Sheriff's officers during the evening and locked up in the Ludlow-street Jail. The arrest was made, it is believed, at the suit and instance of Officer Wm. H. Burns, who was recently reduced by the Police Commissioners from a roundsman's position in the Fifth Ward for alleged misconduct in that position. When the order was read to Officer Burns, in the Station-house, by Capt. Petty, recently, he refused to go on post as a patrolman, and demanded permission to write his resignation, which was refused, and as he used disrespectful language toward Capt. Petty, that officer ordered him under arrest for disorderly conduct.

At the examination, held before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, the Magistrate discharged the prisoner on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the charge. Burns' counsel at that time intimated that a suit would be instituted against Capt. Petty for false imprisonment, and the arrest of the Captain was, doubtless, the result of the suit then threatened. The reduction of Burns was understood to have been caused by his attending a Seymour and Blair meeting as an active partisan politician, in disobedience to one of the rules of the Department. When arrested, Capt. Petty could not furnish the requisite bail, so he was locked up in default. An examination will probably be held in one of the Courts to-day.

Yacht Race of the New-York Yacht Club.

Yesterday the contest for the prizes offered by Vice-Commodore Bennett, to be sailed for by schooners and sloops of the New-York Yacht Club, took place under very favorable circumstances.

The race was participated in by the *Phantom*, *Scud*, *Alice*, *Widgeon*, *Magic*, *Sylvie*, *Palmer*, *Addie V*, *Gracie*, *Clyie* and *White Wing*, and after a spirited contest the result was as follows:

	Hours.	Mins.	Secs.
Phantom	5	14	..
Addie V.	5	17	10
Gracie	5	17	30
White Wing	5	18	30
Clytie	5	23	..
Palmer	5	25	..
Sylvie	..	..	..

The prizes given by Vice-Commodore Bennett consist of two beautiful pieces of silver plate of equal value. They were presented to the owners of the *Phantom* and *Addie V.* by Mr. Bennett during the banquet, which took place at the Club-house after the race.

The judges of the race were Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell, R. S. Holmes and Geo. S. Schuyler.

Board of Health.

The Board assembled yesterday afternoon, in regular session, President G. B. Lincoln in the chair.

A report was received from a Sanitary Inspector, concerning the condition of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad tunnel, which is no longer of the offensive character complained of.

Acting upon an unfavorable report from a Sanitary Inspector, the Board refused to grant a permit to Messrs. H. & M. May to erect and maintain a slaughter-house on Cypress Hills-avenue, Brooklyn. It was also ordered that the licenses now enjoyed by M. May and A. Brown to slaughter on the same avenue, be revoked on the 1st of March next. Other business of minor importance was then transacted, and the Board adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Excelsior Grant and Colfax Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Excelsior Seventh Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue was held last evening at the St. John's Hotel, Broadway. Spirited addresses were delivered by the worthy Chairman, Col. Geo. H. De Costa, Capt. Harrold, Sergt. Wm. Garritson. This Club is making a rapid progress, owing to the earnest working of its officers, particularly that of Col. De Costa. Twenty new members were added to the list. Preparations were made looking to a grand organization in the Seventh Assembly District. This is one of the most vigorous Clubs in New-York.

Dedication of a Democratic Wigwam in Bergen, N. J.

About 400 of the laboring class assembled last evening at the dedication of the Democratic wigwam in Bergen City. The new hall is rectangular, and capable of containing about 1,000 people. It was duly decorated for the occasion, and a band was in attendance to enliven the proceedings. The platform contained several chinese lanterns and about a dozen gentlemen. At 8 P. M. the chair was taken by Mr. Doolittle, who briefly introduced Messrs. Randolph and Potter, both of whom spoke at some length against the Republican Party, but their sentiments were received by a few sickly cheers—few and far between—given in so inappropriate a manner that the audience evidently knew not what they were applauding. The party separated quietly.

Demonstration at Newburg.

There was a highly enthusiastic Grant and Colfax demonstration at Newburg on Monday. Great preparations had been made for the reception of Gens. Kilpatrick and Sickles, and much disappointment was felt at the non-arrival of the latter. Special trains brought in the Republicans from Washingtonville, one of which had on board 200 tanners from Bloomingrove, bearing banners, and preceded in their march to the gigantic wigwam prepared for the meeting, by bands of music. The meeting itself was an immense gathering, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Gen. Kilpatrick delivered the speech of the evening, and was vociferously applauded. Owing to the dense throng, outside meetings had to be organized, when Gen. McVicker and others addressed the assemblage with telling effect. The meeting was decidedly the most enthusiastic Union demonstration ever held in Newburg.

The Republicans of Hempstead.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club was held at Hempstead Village, L. I., Monday night. The new wigwam, holding five or six hundred people, was crowded in every part. About one-third of the audience were ladies. Addresses were made by H. P. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and Maj. Haggerty, of New-York; holding the audience until near 11 o'clock, P.M. The Tremaine Brothers enlivened the meeting with stirring campaign songs. The meeting was a grand success.

Grant or Seymour.

A vote was taken yesterday on board the steamer *Chrystenah*, between Nyack and New-York, which resulted in the casting of 110 for Grant and 80 for Seymour.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

A fair audience assembled at the hall corner of Twenty-second-street and Brodway, occupied as the headquarters of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, at the weekly meeting of the Club, at which it was announced that Mr. "Jack" Rogers was to speak. As President of the Club Mr. Rogers called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. A. J. McKenna, of Washington. Mr McKenna spoke half an hour in defence of the patriotism of the Democratic Presidential candidates. Mr. Rogers followed in a speech of an hour and a half on "State rights," which was mainly a reiteration of the arguments made in favor of secession before the rebellion actually began, with a sketch of the history of the Government from the Colonial days. The Colonies were sovereignties with certain limits, and these sovereignties afterward became States, and had lost none of their sovereign character beyond that was delegated to their agent, the Federal Government. The changes were rung upon this much-worn subject with great glibness, and the speaker was applauded as vociferously as though he had enunciated a new principle in government. He read voluminous citations from law-books on the powers of Congress, and exposed the "usurpations" of that body. He was followed by one or two other speakers, when the meeting adjourned.

The Democratic Union General Committee.

The regular meeting of the Democratic Union General Committee was held last evening, at Masonic Hall, the members being out in full force. After the reading of minutes of previous meeting, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Smith Ely, Jr., for permanent Chairman; Edward Burke, for Treasurer, and Messrs. Patrick Kernitz, of the Third Ward, Charles Blauvelt, of the Eighth, and Edward Timpson, of the Twenty-second, as Secretaries. These gentlemen were immediately elected by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Ely, on taking the chair, said he did so because he believed it was the duty of every honest citizen to aid in rescuing the City Government from the hands of the banded conspirators who control Tammany Hall—an institution which has made the Democracy of this City a stench in the nostrils of the nation, and whose nomination has damaged and defiled our candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Ely said the only hope of reforming our local government was in maintaining an honest Democratic organization; that the Republicans had only one-quarter of the popular vote, and had not the power, even if they had the desire, to effect a reform; but there were one hundred thousand Democratic voters in this City, of whom not more than twenty thousand were under the influence of the public plunderers, and that the other eighty thousand never received a dollar of the millions stolen annually, and were naturally interested in having an honest municipal government. All they wanted were leaders on whom they can rely. Mr. Ely regretted the defection of their temporary Chairman, Judge Connolly, who had been promised the Tammany nomination for Register, but urged the Committee to go on with their fight, and the time would certainly come when it will be as difficult for a thief to be elected to public office as it is now to elect an honest man.

Considerable discussion then arose on the proposed admission of a number of delegates from the Twenty-first Ward, a list of whom was offered by Mr. Peter Woods, of the Eighteenth. The admission of these delegates was strenuously opposed by Nelson J. Waterbury, who had to stem considerable opposition before he could proceed. A procession of the Boys in Blue, passing the building, diverted the attention of the members at the moment, however, when a motion to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Contested Seats prevailed, and the meeting adjourned in some confusion.

Kings County Democratic General Committee.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee held a meeting at headquarters, No. 9 Court-street, last evening, Mr. James B. Craig presiding. The object of the meeting was to consider an invitation from the Empire Club, through Capt. Isaiah Rynders, to join them in a torchlight procession on the night of Oct. 6. There was a lively debate on the subject, some gentlemen taking the ground that a huge demonstration would have a grand moral effect upon the elections to come off in Pennsylvania and Ohio. There were some, however, who appeared to care less for the aforesaid moral effect than for their own "self-respect and the dignity of the Brooklyn Democracy," having no idea that it would aid the general cause to marshal in procession under Capt. Rynders. Others still took the ground that the delegations from Brooklyn and Jersey City would look like flies on the elephant's back by following a New-York Democratic procession. The sentiment of the meeting was so thoroughly divided, yet so ill prepared for coming to a decision, and the representation of ward organizations so small that it was deemed ill-advised to take action. Mr. Furey, the Street Commissioner, moved that it was inexpedient for the General Committee to join in the demonstration. A substitute was offered by Mr. Howell, to the effect that the invitation be referred to the Executive Committee, and that the Presidents of the different ward clubs be requested to attend a meeting to be held on Thursday (to-morrow) evening. The substitute was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Democratic Union General Committee.

The Democratic Union General Committee met last night at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of electing officers, the late Chairman, Judge Connolly, having resigned and joined the Tammany organization. Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., was elected Chairman; Messrs. Ed. Timpson, Patrick Kerrin and Charles Blauvelt, Secretaries, and Ed. Burke, Treasurer. Mr. Smith Ely attacked the corruptions of Tammany Hall without specifying particulars, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday, Oct. 1.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named Henry Hopp, residing at No. 138 Essex-street, was run over by a Hudson River train, near Stryker's Bay, and almost instantly killed. The remains of the deceased were removed to the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station, and Coroner Rollins notified to hold an inquest. How the accident occurred is not known as yet.

A Negro Row vnd Probable Murder.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a quarrel ensued between James Wagner and another colored man, said to be the notorious Charles Manuels, *alias* "Handsome Charlie," at the residence of the former, No. 34 Mulberry-street. During the disturbance Manuels drew a razor, (now universally recognized as the negro's weapon,) and cut his opponent on the neck, side, thigh and arms, all the wounds being of a severe and dangerous character. Wagner was at once removed to the New-York Hospital, but the House Surgeon expresses but slight hopes of his recovery. The assailant escaped before the Police had cognizance of the affray, and is still at large.

Workingwomens' Association.—A meeting of the Workingwomens' Association No. 2 took place in the parlors of the Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-street, last night. Miss Susan B. Anthony drew from the ladies boarding at the establishment the prices obtained for their labor. They varied from $5 to $20, and ranged generally between $5 and $8. A remark was made that where one person earned such wages, at least ten women in this City earned only from $3 to $4. Miss Anthony stated that a meeting would take place in the *Revolution* office next Monday evening, for the purpose of forming a ladies' coöperative printing establishment, and that, after its formation, she hoped to organize similar societies among female workers in other trades. The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Board of Excise.—The Board met yesterday afternoon. Seventy-nine new licenses were granted. Upon presentation of evidence that John Lowe, of No. 250 Smith-street, Brooklon, and Patrick Gillen, corner Van Brunt and Ewen streets, Brooklyn, had been acquitted by a jury of the charge of violating the Excise law, the Board dismissed the cases from further consideration. The trial of Daniel O'Neill, of New-Urecht, was adjourned until Nov. 10. The other cases on the calendar were adjourned until the 6th prox.

The Watson Homicide—The Prisoner Discharged.—An inquest was held by Coroner Flynn yesterday in the case of Robt. Watson, of No. 68 Vandam-street, who was stabbed, on the 12th inst., by Timothy Murphy, during a quarrel at a Canal-street saloon. The evidence in the case showed that Murphy was attacked by the deceased in a violent manner, and the prisoner drew his knife in self-defence. The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, so the Coroner discharged Murphy from custody.

Concert at Sea.—During the passage from Brest to this port, the officers and crew of the steamer *Saint Laurent* were entertained with a grand concert by Mr. Grau's opera troupe. The affair was much enjoyed. The troupe arrived in good health and spirits.

Found Drowned.—Justice Bennett held an inquest at Bay Ridge, yesterday, on the body of a young man who was found drowned. He was dressed in a heavy, dark coat, mixed cassimere pants, blue flannel shirt, blue overalls and calfskin boots, and had the letters "J. B." on his left arm. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

Fulton-street Prayer Meeting.—The eleventh anniversary of the Fulton-street daily noon prayer meeting will be held in the church corner of Fulton and William streets, to-day, commencing at 12 and closing at 1:30 o'clock.

Attempted Suicide.—About 11 o'clock last night an unknown woman attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the Grand-street ferry-boat *Warren* while in the slip. She was rescued, however, by Officer Walsh, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and, after proper attention, was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Brief Items.—John Brey, a boy, of No. 61 Concord-street, Brooklyn, trod on some phosphorus in Old-slip yesterday, when his clothes were set on fire, and he sustained severe injuries. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....An infant was found in West Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday, on the stoop of Mr. Hasellee's residence, and cared for by the Police. ....James Brady, a carman, of No. 328 East Thirty-fifth-street, fell off his cart in Thirty-ninth-street, and fractured a leg....John Nalton fell from his coach in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken home to No. 26 Jay-street....Elizabeth Hicks, aged 45, and Elizabeth Bishop, aged 65, both of No. 306 East Thirty-sixth-street, were run over in Thirty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, by a horse and wagon driven by Thomas Dunning, and slightly injured. The driver was arrested.

Coughs, colds, tightness of chest, whooping cough and bronchitis cured, often by a single dose of "Napoleon Cough Pills." Fifty cents a box. Sold by Hudnut, next to *Herald* office, and all druggists. Manufactory, No. 47 Dey-st.—*Advertisement.*

If you want to feel glorious take a Russian Bath at the fine establishment in Gibson's Building, corner Broadway and 13th-st.—*Advertisement.*

A Fine Assortment of First Class HATS—Fall Styles—at Vail's, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."—*Advt.*

Phalon's "Paphian Soap" for the toilet, bath and nursery. 25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

Phalon's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

Never-failing Safety and Success.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of many years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. — Trade Mark for Electro Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Dr. Dillenback Cures Chronic Catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma and consumption by the inhalation of "Atomized Medicated Fluids," by means of which the remedies are conveyed at once to the seat of the disease or the part to be cured. Multitudes have been rescued from the jaws of death by this simple and efficacious method of practice. Will be professionally at his rooms, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st. and Union-square, on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of September. CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.
We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

BIRTHS.

Leonori.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, Mrs. L. J. Leonori of twins, a son and daughter.

MARRIED.

Brown—Jones.—On Monday, Sept. 21, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Isaac T. Brown to Louisa A. Jones, both of this City.

Meyer—Seaman.—On Monday, Sept. 21, at the West Presbyterian Church, New-York, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., Henry C. Meyer, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Lottie E. Seaman, of New-York.

Tailer—Watson.—On Tuesday, Sept. 22, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., W. Hallett Tailer to Maria C., daughter of William Watson, Esq.

DIED.

Anderson.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 22, Minnie J. Anderson, only child of William J. and Minnie J. Anderson, aged 1 year and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 95 Congress-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Alvord.—At Southport, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 21, Edward J. Alvord, Jr., aged 5 years and 4 months.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M.

Bergen.—At New-Utrecht, near Parkville, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 21, Eliza Arvilla, wife of Teunis Bergen, and daughter of the late A. G. Hammond, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Coney Island Road, near Tunison's Hotel, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cooper.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, Sept. 21, Cornelia Lansing, wife of Rev. Charles D. Cooper, and daughter of the late Hon. Jacob Sutherland, of Albany, N. Y.

The remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 24.

Cuming.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 20, after a short illness, Francis Cuming, in the 27th year of his age, son of the late Thomas B. Cuming, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

Davis.—On Tuesday, Sept. 22, at Greenwich, Conn., Silas Davis, Esq., aged 95 years and 11 months.

Funeral service at Christ Church on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 11¼ train from New-York.

☞ Haverstraw and Long Island papers please copy.

Furman.—On Tuesday, Sept. 22, H. Elvira B., wife of Guido Furman, M. D., and daughter of the late Hartwell Bullard, of Westboro, Mass.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral at St. Luke's Church, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Hill.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 20, Daniel F. Hill, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 40 1st-st.

Hutton.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, Margaret Pratt Hutton, relict of the late George W. Hutton, of Sheffield, England.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her mother, Mrs. H. Dixon, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 16 Clinton-st.

Johnson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, George Winfield, only child of John J. and Hattie O. Johnson, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., in St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Willoughby-av., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Launy.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 20, Grasset, only son of Wm. K. and Carie A. Launy, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Kent-av., seventh house northwest of De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

Miller.—On Monday, Sept. 21, Annie Emily, eldest daughter of Thomas and Anna Grizelda Miller, of Clifton, S. I., aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, New-York-av., (next door to Catholic Church,) Clifton, S. I.

McVickar.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday, Sept. 18, Isaphene, wife of Dr. Benjamin McVickar, and daughter of the late Isaac Lawrence, of New-York.

Russell.—At Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 17, of congestion of the lungs, S. Wadsworth Russell, son of the late Samuel Russell, aged 31 years.

Story.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, Emma Louise, only child of Joseph G. and Emma Freeman Story, aged 9 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 170 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn.

Van Winkle.—At Charleston, S. C., on Monday, Sept. 14, Mr. John Van Winkle.

Ward.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Sept. 21, Caroline G. Ward, daughter of the late Wm. A. Ward.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral services from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, at 12 M. this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 23.

Winant.—Suddenly, at Rossville, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 21, Samuel Winant, aged 71 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Church, Woodrow, S. I., on Thursday, Sept. 24, at 12 M. Carriages will be at the Huguenot Station to meet the friends by the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

Whitaker.—At Interlaken, Switzerland, on Thursday, Aug. 27, Louise Alley, wife of Thomas A. Whitaker, and daughter of the late Saul Alley.

Funeral services at Dr. Adams' Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, the 24th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SHERMAN VS. DR. DIXON & CO.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT FRAUD UPON THE PUBLIC.

One Dr. E. H. Dixon, editor of the *Scalpel*, appears before the public in a sworn affidavit denying that he ever gave Dr. SHERMAN a certificate, well knowing that he (Dr. Sherman) had never claimed to have received a certificate from him. (Dixon,) or that he had ever solicited from him a certificate or any favor whatever. But the object of this brazen act is apparent. The wily and serpentine editor of the *Scalpel* had a double purpose in view. His design was to elevate Marsh, and, if possible, keep up some sale for their *Radical Curse Truss*, and to depreciate Dr. SHERMAN'S HERNIAL APPLIANCES, which are so rapidly superseding their *Radical Torture Trick*, and gaining unparalleled favor with the profession. Strange things, indeed, infest the minds of some men, making them dupes to folly, as, in this instance, we find the *Scalpel* editor. Poor Dixon! from what comes it that he has fallen so low down in the estimation of the public as to make it necessary for him to disclaim a thing that never occurred, by a formal affidavit? Does he not truly deserve the sympathy of everyone swayed by charitable motives in this very humble position in which he appears?

Dr. SHERMAN never published anything under the name of Dr. Dixon, except in burlesque on the extravagant and truthless puff, doubtless given for pay, in favor of Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, which, it seems, he has not the brains to comprehend; or, if he has, it is conclusive evidence of his determination to keep the public deceived. Marsh has money, and money, they say, makes the mare go; but who ever before conceived its influence was sufficient to drive a professional man to the office of a magistrate to make an affidavit in contradiction of a statement which was never made? Surely this man is entangling himself in a snare for the amusement of everybody.

Dr. SHERMAN'S reputation is too well established by his success in the treatment of Hernia, to be either advanced or injured by the approval or disapproval of this *Scalpel* editor, who swears he has never seen Dr. Sherman's appliances, but with his ears erect, eyes and nostrils distended, would, under oath, reflect against them! Is he not a prodigy?

Allusion is also made in this affidavit to a certificate from Dr. V. Mott to Dr. Marsh, some eighteen years since. Eighteen years! Is this man of the *Scalpel* not aware that Dr. Sherman's greatest discoveries and inventions date from a period long since then? Does he not credit the progress of science?

Dr. SHERMAN has received a higher commendation than a certificate from Dr. Valentine Mott, and that, too, long since the time of his certificate to Dr. Marsh, which submerges the former to Marsh, and places his to Dr. Sherman high above it.

Here is the opinion of Dr. V. Mott, forcibly expressed in urging his patient to secure Dr. Sherman's appliance, as it would give him the relief he had failed to find, no doubt from the use of Marsh's truss:

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S OPINION OF DR. SHERMAN'S INVENTION.

New-York, Sept. 22, 1856.

Dear Sir: I have just witnessed the application of Mr. Sherman's Hernial device, and am much pleased with it; indeed I know of nothing so well calculated for the purpose for which it is intended, and I advise you to call on him and procure one. It will doubtless afford you the relief have been so long endeavoring to obtain. Mr. Sherman has had much experience and is very skillful in treating Hernia. You will find him at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Yours, &c.,

VALENTINE MOTT.

To James T. Smith, Esq.

As a further evidence of the superiority of this appliance, we may relate the following incident:

But recently Dr. Sayre commented on the superior advantages of Dr. Sherman's appliances at the Bellevue Hospital, as applied to and worn by Mr. George Hodges, a patient of Dr. Sherman's, whom he had requested to be there for that purpose. Before the surgeons and students, who had come together to see the case of Mr. Hodges, Dr. Sayre illustrated the novel and peculiar construction of Dr. Sherman's Hernial Appliances, and elaborately explained to them its striking advantages over any of the trusses in use. This was done, not as a favor to Dr. Sherman, but out of the pure motives that actuate Dr. Sayre in all matters appertaining to surgical science and the good of suffering humanity.

We extract from a letter recently received from Southport, Conn., as follows:

Sept. 6, 1868.

Dr. Sherman—Dear Sir: In 1843 I was ruptured at sea in my right side. Since that date I have tried all the trusses that I could find in this country and in England and in France of any repute. I have tried at home various trusses, among others Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, which in my opinion, is a radical humbug, which opinion I expressed to Marsh years ago. In the year 1857, or about that time, I consulted Dr. Dixon, editor of the *Scalpel*, about my rupture. In my conversation with Dr. Dixon I told him that Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, in my opinion, was a humbug, and that instead of being a help to me, it had been an injury, as my rupture had increased in size while using it. I think I have the key to Dr. Dixon's advertising Marsh's Truss, as expressed by Dr. D. while in conversation with him.

O. R. M******

I am well known in New-York as an old shipmaster, having commanded one of the finest ships out of that port.

This gentleman from Connecticut has the key, and, judging from all he says, it must be a golden key, and the interest of the hireling looms up to the astonishment of all, and shows how low the man of title can stoop to shoulder another.

The jealousy of the success of Dr. SHERMAN in the relief and cure of those who have been for years suffering under the treatment of Dr. Marsh with his attempted cure by inflammation, excited by the cruel and inhuman torture from thrusting an ivory ball into the abdomen, and heavy pressure on the spine, is the instigator of this attempted deception by the *Scalpel* editor. Many of these patients have published communications setting forth their sufferings and injury from this Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, and their final happy relief and restoration by Dr. SHERMAN'S method.

Persons wishing to undergo treatment can be referred to gentlemen who have been cured, but do not wish their names to be published.

Dr. SHERMAN may be daily consulted at his office, No. 697 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITHIN THE WHOLE RANGE OF tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the PERUVIAN SYRUP. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.—WM. R. PRINCE, Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y., deems it his duty to caution the public against the false pretences of curing these diseases by "medicated fluids" or any inhalations, powders, or snuffs whatever. The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* has affixed its stigma to all inhalations as utterly abortive and deceptive. The only positive remedies for these fatal diseases I have obtained from plants, and success is guaranteed. Where will you find one patient cured by others? None such exist. Medical circulars 25 cents.

PERFUME YOUR APARTMENTS AND polish your furniture by one process; use RUPERTI'S CROWN AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH. For sale by druggists, grocers and furniture stores throughout the world; 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 294 Pearl-st., New-York.

OILED FURNITURE LOOKS LIKE new after one application of RUPERTI'S CROWN AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH; the perfume is exquisite; 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 294 Pearl-st., New-York.

"BRILLIANCY AND FRAGRANCE unequalled" attained by using RUPERTI'S CROWN AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH. For sale everywhere; 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 294 Pearl-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

JOHN N. GENIN HAVING RETIRED from business, his former superintendent, D. A. D'ANCOONA, No. 82 6th-av., has a superior stock of Hats and Furs at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

DR. KIMBELL, AT NO. 58 BOWERY, cured for me, more than five years ago, a very bad ulcerated toe. W. H. UPSON, No. 128 Bowery.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATINOS.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23.

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HERALD OF HEALTH,
FOR OCTOBER,
CONTAINS:

Uses of Scientific Training for Children.—Mrs. Frances Dana Gage.	The Stomach as a Muscular Organ.
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Kitty Howard's Journal.—Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith.	Mush and Milk for Children.
An Hour in Powers' Studio.—Fowler.	What a Kindergarten is—Diseased Meat.
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HOUCK ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY;
A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF NAVIGABLE RIVERS.
BY LOUIS HOUCK.
Author of "A Treatise on the Mechanics' Lien Law in the United States."
8vo., Law Sheep, $3 50.

BARBE BLEUE LIBRETTO—CONTAINING French and English words and music of the principal airs. Price 30c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a regular monthly meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday evening, Sept. 3, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS be, and they are hereby directed to meet at their places of meeting, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, and elect, by ballot, delegates to the following Conventions:

A COUNTY CONVENTION, to consist of the same number of delegates from the various Assembly Districts as said districts have representatives in the General Committee, to nominate a candidate for Register and a candidate for Supervisor.

A JUDICIARY CONVENTION, to consist of a like number of delegates from each Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and a candidate for City Judge.

A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION in each Congressional District, to consist of the same number of delegates from each Assembly District as the said District has representatives in the General Committee, to nominate a candidate for Member of Congress.

An ASSEMBLY CONVENTION in each Assembly District, to consist of one delegate from each Election District in the Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly in each Assembly District.

The COUNTY CONVENTION shall meet at "Headquarters," No. 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock.

The JUDICIARY CONVENTION shall meet at "Headquarters," No. 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

The FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, will hold their Convention at No. 78 Hudson-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, will hold their Convention at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards, will hold their Convention at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards, will hold their Convention at No. 21 Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 18th, 20th and 21st Wards, will hold their Convention at the Everett Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards, will hold their Convention at the 22d Ward Wigwam, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS in each Assembly District shall meet at their usual places of meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

The President of each Association, or, in his absence, the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes and report the same to the Association, and, in conjunction with the President and Recording Secretary of the Association, shall sign the credentials of the delegates so elected.

Notice of the time and place of holding said Primary Elections shall be published in the New-York *Dispatch*, New-York *Tribune*, *Sun* and German *Democrat*, for at least two days previous to said election.

Polls in all cases, to be opened from 7 to 9 o'clock.
FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Chairman.
Wm. Drummond, Chas. S. Strong, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a regular meeting of the Committee, the following resolutions, offered by Sinclair Tousey, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the different District Associations represented in this General Committee be and they are hereby requested to hold either regular or special meetings for the purpose of receiving new members of their Associations, and that such meetings be held at such time as will enable said new members to take part in the approaching primary elections in accordance with the rules of the Associations.

Resolved, That said District Associations be and are hereby requested to give notice in the Republican papers of the time and place of holding such meetings, and to publicly invite all persons who will support the National and State nominees to become members of the Association in the district in which they reside.
FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Chairman.
Wm. Drummond, Chas. S. Strong, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held at their headquarters, No. 435 4th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. ISAAC DAYTON, Col. WM. W. BADGER, and others, will speak. The Union Glee Club will sing. N. B.—The reading-room will be opened every evening, and the campaign papers of the day will be on hand.
WM. P. ESTERBROOK, President.
Robert P. Duncan, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner 22d-st. and Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 23, inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. J. Plume, M. Halloran, } Secretaries.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture.
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FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

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and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

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ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.

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H. K. Corning,	John Auchincloss,	Grant & Son,
A. W. Spies,	A. Trask,	E. C. Cowdin,
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W. Y. Brady,	S. Gandy,	W. T. Blodgett,
A. R. Eno,	Geo. D. Phelps,	John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 5, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1900.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, Sept. 11, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1, 1868, ON the bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company, will be paid, at maturity, at the Continental National Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WALLKILL LEAD COMPANY, No. 70 BROADWAY.

SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are requested to call at the office, as above, for information concerning their property.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Portland Water Company, maturing the 1st of October, &c., will be paid on presentation at our office in [illegible]

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS. G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for Investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

VERMILYE & CO.,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113¾	113⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109⅛	109⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	114⅝	114⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109¼	109½
5-20 Reg., '62.....	109	109¼	10-40 Registered..	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	115⅛	115¼	10-40 Coupon.....	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110⅛	110⅝	Gold.............	142⅜	142⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65..	111⅛	111¼	U. S. Cur. Pac..	100½	100¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	109	109⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

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Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston;
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame, while U. S. Minister) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine cables, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles between the following ports, viz.:

Canton, population 1,000,000; Macao, 60,000; Hong Kong, 250,000; Swatow, 200,000; Amoy, 250,000; Foo-chow, 1,250,000; Wan-chu, 300,000; Ningpo, 400,000; Hangchean, 1,200,000; Shanghae, 1,000,000; total, 5,910,000.

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J. L. BROWNELL & BRO., New-York.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
DONAHUE, KELLEY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

And at the office of the Company. Pamphlets and circulars, with full particulars, to be had of all agents.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £1 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, ARCHD. McKINLAY, Agents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company

Payable May 1, 1898,

Interest at the rate of seven per cent, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 336, 189, 100, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 62, and 185, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of

MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits.

D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—THE books for transfer of Mariposa Certificates will be closed on Oct. 1 until further notice. Parties desiring to convert Mariposa Securities into Certificates Secured under the trust, will please make application prior to that date.

MARK BRUMAGIN, JOHN A. STEWART, Trustees.

No. 34 WALL-ST., Sept. 16, 1868.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by

HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, No. 14 Broad-st.,
CORN & AUFERMANN, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PAST DUE TENNESSEE STATE BONDS, Past due Memphis City Coupons, Mississippi and Tennessee First Mortgage, Memphis and Ohio R. R. Securities, Mississippi Central R. R. Securities, bought at the highest market prices by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.

CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 20 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

(CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, WITH JUVENILE DEPARTMENT,)

NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE,

(GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) fits boys of all ages for business or College on reasonable terms.

REFERENCE is made to *present* patrons, among whom are: Messrs.

A. R. Wetmore,	John Olendorf,	A. W. Leggatt,
Robert Bonner,	H. Oberndorfer,	E. G. Burling,
Israel Ferguson,	W. T. Runk,	D. M. Earle,
Christop'r Gwyer,	N. H. Joralemon,	Charles Bliven,
S. T. Knapp,	C. C. Poillon,	T. M. North, Esq.,
F. P. Sage,	Wm. A. Mead,	Hon. F. A. Conkling,
John Hillhouse,	Jas. R. Floyd,	Hon. W. R. Beebe,

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, including clergymen and physicians, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which is now open for the inspection of parents, and with whom the Principal (who resides in the Institute) is ready to confer day or evening.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed individually to advance to higher classes as fast as their attainments permit. Pupils are admitted at *any* time, and NEW ones are charged only from the day of entering. Those who are prepared may join the Post-Graduate Class. LITTLE boys are watched over with special kindness and care.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,

REV. L. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS,

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.

Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS

Will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE REGULAR exercises of this institution, for the one hundred and fifteenth academic year, will commence on MONDAY, the 5th day of October.

Candidates for admission will be received at the College on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Students of the College classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.

Candidates for admission to the School of Mines are desired to apply on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, also at 9½ o'clock.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND BEGS TO inform her friends and patrons that circumstances compel her to defer until OCT. 1 the reopening of her school for children.

Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. E. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—INSTRUCTION given at the Laboratory, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

A. H. GALLATIN, M. D.
J. GALLATIN, JR.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL for twelve boys. For circulars and references address SAM'L M. ENSIGN, Morris, Conn.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

A DEPARTMENT OF PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'

English and French School for young ladies.

NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MISS OLSSEN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 34th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. CORNWALL'S

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c, FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av. and 38th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERcial Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y.

C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 49 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS WATSON'S BOARDING AND Elementary School, No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs., Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS WILL LIMIT his class for private instruction this year to fifteen boys. Session to commence about the 1st of October. Address him until Oct. 1, by letter, at No. 82 5th-av.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 15th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. References—Rt. Rev. H. Potter, New-York; Rev. A. C. Coxe, New-York; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, Wm. H. Appleton, New-York; J. W. Mitchell, New-York, and others as per circular, for which apply as above.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Fourth year, for young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's Institute for seven consecutive years.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to Geo. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MOUNT MORRIS COLLEGIATE INSTItute for young ladies, 124th-st., third house east from 5th-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 22. Six young lady boarders will be received. Evening classes, for youths and adults of both sexes, from 7 to 9 P. M. Languages, mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, &c., taught. For circulars apply as above. Terms moderate.

MISS DU VERNET WILL OPEN A PREparatory School for Boys, at No. 113 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Miss Du Vernet can be seen at her school-room after the 21st, from 9 to 1.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTS.—Strictly private instruction given to merchants' clerks, by a practical book-keeper, at his own residence. Address PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS, UNDER THE control of the Board of Education, are now open for the reception of scholars; Principals will be in attendance each night at the schools to receive the names of applicants until the time of opening, on the first MONDAY in October.

THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad.

Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN, A. M., Principal.
Rev. ROBT. C. SCOTT, A. M., Associate Prin.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S SCHOOL, late of Cromwell, Conn., will reopen at Hartford, Conn., No. 90 Farmington-av., Sept. 23.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS YOUNGS'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN of both sexes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

LAW SCHOOLS.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 21ST INST., AT THE YALE SCHOOL ROOMS, New Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway.

The instruction will be marked by clearness, thoroughness and energy. Open to all earnest boys from 8 years to 21. Thorough and rapid preparation for college or business. Any lad over 15, of fair capacity, will be fitted in Greek for Yale or any College in 10 months, and in Latin and mathematics in 18 months. Call at Room No. 12, 8 and 9 A. M., 7 and 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 18, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government tax.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from Oct. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau, (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1 on deposits made now, payable in January.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits now draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from October.

R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President; J. H. WYCOFF, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, commencing Oct. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 26th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SEPT. 16, 1868.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, LATELY STUdent of the University of Louvain, wishes to devote certain hours of the morning and evening to the teaching of either French, Latin, Greek or mathematics, and other scientific branches; good reference. P. S., American Hotel, 8th-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A PRINCIPAL FOR the female grammar department of the Public School, Astoria, L. I. Applicants must have grade A, and experience in teaching; salary $650 per annum. Apply to J. D. TORREY, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York, or to JOHN QUINN, Astoria, L. I.

FRENCH CLASSES—NO. 25 BOND-ST.—PROfessor PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, Licenciate of the Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' School,) Professor at the University of New-York; at home before 11 o'clock, and from 3 o'clock to 5. Private lessons, also.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, English, French and Latin, desires an engagement; is a good pianist, and speaks French well; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY WISHES A reengagement in a family as governess; teaches French, German, English and music. Address Messrs. KESSLER & CO., Nos. 115 and 117 Franklin-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POsition as visiting governess to teach the English branches, French and music. Address M. C. W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS VISITING governess for English branches, mathematics, drawing and painting; best City references. Address L. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WILL GIVE instruction daily as an equivalent for a home in a gentleman's family. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 276 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEman, Protestant, and graduate of theology, a situation in a school or institute as French teacher. Address G., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At the old location, corner 26th-st. and Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 5th. Classes for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M.

At Mr. Dodworth's residence, No. 681 Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 3d. Morning class for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½.

Afternoon class for children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4.

SATURDAY MORNING class, at 10½.

Evening class for advanced pupils on FRIDAYS, at 8.

Evening class for gentlemen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Circulars may be had at either Academy, or by addressing a note to Mr. Dodworth's residence.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes reopen at his beautiful ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, Nos. 723 to 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 4 and 8 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.—Classes will commence on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 4 P. M. Circulars to be had at the Academy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

DENTISTRY.

THE BEST PLACE FOR DENTISTRY, both in PRICES and QUALITY, Dr. WAIT'S New Rooms, No. 123 23d-st., near 4th-av. Sets teeth on GOLD, $40; PLATINA, $30; good at $15. Extracting under Gas.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MURRAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by William H. Murray, of the town of Goshen, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated Sept. 11, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s23-1aw3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Hudson, the 31st day of September, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN THOMPSON, Jr., of Germantown, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

EDWARD P. MAGORM, Assignee, &c., Hudson, N. Y.

s23-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Hudson the 21st day of September, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ELIAS B. LATHAM, of Chatham Four Corners, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN M. WELCH, Assignee, &c., Hudson, N. Y.

s23-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.: At Hudson, the 21st day of September, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. MELLIN, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ROBERT B. MONELL, Assignee, &c., Hudson, N. Y.

s23-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC A. CRANE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st September, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s23-1aw3wW

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHARLES F. BRINKERHOFF, and HENRY D. HOYT, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and FREDERICK T. HOYT, of the City, County and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN HENRY HAYS and RICHARD GRANT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL HEALY, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 22, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER L. CADY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter L. Cady, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s9-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. CATLIN.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward G. Catlin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of September, 1868.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

s23-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt company, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt company, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.

SEPT. 22, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SALOMON B. COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s11-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. PARKE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before ISAAC DAYTON, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 7th day of September, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s9-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NEWMAN LEOPOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of Newman Leopold.—Take notice that a petition has been filed in said District Court by Newman Leopold, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that on the 7th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 15th day of September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s16-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. CATTUS and JOHN KAUSCHE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Cattus, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and John Kausche, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s16-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBEN W. BALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th August, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s16-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WESLEY MERRITT, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Wesley Merritt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 27th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

s9-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MURRAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Murray, of the town of Goshen, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868.

D. A. SCOTT, of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

s23-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER STROUSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of September, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Alexander Strouse, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

s16-1aw3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LUDDEKE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At Poughkeepsie, in said district, Sept. 7, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Louis Luddeke, of Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

s9-1aw3wW

NO. 1,436.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER WARREN SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander Warren Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.

ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York City.

s9-1aw3wW*

NO. 1,499.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin F. Shaffer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee.

s23-1aw3wW*

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26 | IOWA.....Oct. 17
HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3 | COLUMBIA.....Oct. 24
EUROPA.....Oct. 10 | CALEDONIA.....Oct. 31
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $135.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax).TUESDAY, Oct. 6
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Oct. 10
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$90 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....60 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....40 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS.
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe will find the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English rail ways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN. NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA. COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
ERIN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
ASIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.....Sept. 24 | SIBERIA.....Oct. 8
MALTA.....Oct. 1 | ALEPPO.....Oct. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold. | Steerage.....$30 Currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North river.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 25 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows, viz:
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medical attendance free.
SEPT. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaves Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Kings-st., as follows:
OCT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
OCT. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be as low as by any other line.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 34 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
KENNEBACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. DEFRANCOM, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on subsequent time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janiero, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VANDUSEN, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River for engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. LAWSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. RANKS, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN, via Nassau, Oct. 8.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. LAWSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, and SUNTSVILLE on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
S. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all ports, coast and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M., for passage to Havana, or passage. For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT,
STOPPING AT FERNANDINA.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
MIAMI
on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.
is now receiving freight. Cargo delivered at Mobile without lighterage.
Through rates given and bills of lading signed to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior, lower than by any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, No. 174 Chambers-st.
The steamer FLAG follows, Oct. 3.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
First Steamer.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
Will leave Pier No 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Departments of State and Interior, at C. O'WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 293 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip—
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. Any goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Leave goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:21 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
12 M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 9:15 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 10 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 6 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with Pacific and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo. Suspension bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars. And connecting at Fort Edward with stage for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, Watertown and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy via South Bend at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Montreal and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8:30 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 6:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.
A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.
Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1850.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 627 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WASHINGTON and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capts. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 9:30 A. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and MARTHA'S VINEYARD.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
W. L. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct route. Strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at the 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. Elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for Troy, Lebanon Springs, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats DANIEL DREW and VIBRADOCK DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M. and 34th-st. at 9:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11½ P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without change, on that of Albany, for steamer BENEDICT.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, 7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 24th, 1 P. M.
Friday, 25th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 25th, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 26th, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 26th, 5 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 12 P. M. Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie and intermediate landings, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON, OYSTER BAY, S. Norwich, and Northport steamboat. Steamer R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

YONKERS FERRY, FROM DUANE and Dey sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3, P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP—THE FIRM OF H. T. MORGAN & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of M. WM. WILLIAMS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1868.
H. T. MORGAN.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

H. T. MORGAN and E. T. MORGAN will continue the business under the firm name of H. T. MORGAN & CO., at No. 33 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868.
H. T. MORGAN.
E. T. MORGAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SHEPARD & FAILE, and shall continue the merchandise commission business heretofore conducted by Augustus D. Shepard.
AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD,
HENRY FAILE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1868.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.
Sealed proposals in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:
550 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
250 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.
250 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square, hewed on 4 sides.
50 pounds white oak posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.
All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full dimensions given will be strictly required; any odd or scant sizes will be rejected.
All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials must be borne by the contractor.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals can be procured at this office.
Lieut.-Col. of Engrs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1868.

TRANSPORTATION FOR NAVY STORES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, } No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1868. }
Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for freight," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 1 P. M. on the 24th inst., for transportation from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., for the following supplies, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Three galleys, packed in 44 boxes, weighing 22,704 pounds.
Freight payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading without primage.
Parties making proposals for the above freight are desired to state the name of their vessel, when ready to receive freight and date of sailing; they are also invited to be present at the hour named, when the proposals will be opened, and the award made to the lowest responsible bidder.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

TRANSPORTATION FOR UNITED STATES NAVY STORES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, } No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1868. }
SEALED PROPOSALS to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for freight," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 28th inst., for transportation from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to Aspinwall, N. Y., for the following freight, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
One suit of sales for the United States steamer PROBOSCOT, about 300 cubic feet. Freight payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading, without primage. Parties making proposals for the above are desired to state the name of their vessel, when ready to receive freight and date of sailing. They are also invited to be present at the hour named, when the proposals will be opened and the award made to the lowest responsible bidder.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVY SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, } No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868. }
Sealed Proposals, to be indorsed on *the envelope "Proposals for Twine,"* will be received at this office until 10 o'clock the 24th inst., for 1,500 SEAMLESS BRASS TUBES, 7 feet 8½ inches long and 2½ inches outside diameter, to be properly packed for shipment, and delivered, *free of expense*, by the 15th of *October* next, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Also, 1,050 SEAMLESS BRASS TUBES, 48½ inches long and 1⅝ inches outside diameter, to be cut to length given, to be delivered at the same yard on or before the same date. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, at which time the proposals will be opened. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the Tubes *by the time specified.* Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office. J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868, for the construction of stone block pavements in 34th-st. from 10th to 11th avs., and in Ferry st. from Bleecker to 4th st., and for crosswalks at the intersection of Waverly-place and West 10th-st., and across West-st. at the intersection of Dey-st.
Plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at the office.
THOS. STEPHENS.
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1868.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE, WITH private table, at No. 6 Madison-square. (23d-st.,) may be had by application; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN, or gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, desiring a good home in a private family, and willing to pay liberally, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing G., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post Office. A handsomely furnished chamber on second floor, adjoining bath-room; storage for trunks; location first-class, and near the ferries.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, located in 18th-st. east or 4th-av., to rent, without board, to a single gentleman; family strictly private; reference required. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address HOME, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms to spare, with bath, gas, &c., would like to meet with gentlemen or two gentlemen and wives to board, who could appreciate a good table and home comforts. Apply at No. 225 East 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A HIGH-STOOP room, for three adults and servant; $300 per month will be paid for the entire parlor floor, and two rooms on the second floor, with private table. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 5,358 Post Office.

BOARD

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Ratification of the Republican State Ticket.

20,000 Republicans Assembled at the Cooper Institute.

Addresses by Gen. Fremont, Hon. J. A. Griswold and Others.

There was another grand rally of the Republicans of New-York at the Cooper Institute last evening, exceeding, if possible, in numbers and enthusiasm, the great demonstration of Thursday night last. Though the meeting was held at the call and under the auspices of the Union General Committee, and all Republican organizations of the City were invited to participate in it, there was a general turn out of the various associations and clubs—Boys in Blue and others—of the City. The rain somewhat interfered with the outside gathering in front of the hall, preventing a continued attendance of those who had come to listen to the speeches, but from first to last there could not have been less than 20,000 people congregated in the open square during the evening, being unable to gain entrance to the interior of the building. The large hall of the Institute was crowded to its utmost limits, as on Thursday night last, long before the hour appointed for opening the meeting. The ladies turned out in large force, as usual, to lend their countenance to the good cause, and although several of the front rows of seats had been specially reserved for their accommodation, they proved entirely inadequate, and many were obliged to seek chairs on the platform or stand in the aisles. The hall was similarly decorated to the last gathering, with banners, mottoes and the coats of arms of the various States. Dodworth's Band and the "Union Glee Club" entertained the audience with enlivening vocal and instrumental music for a half-hour or more before the speaking commenced.

Shortly before 8 o'clock F. J. FITHIAN, Esq., called the assembly to order, and said that the General Committee, who initiated this demonstration, desired it to be a ratification meeting of every Republican organization and every Republican man who proposed to support GRANT and COLFAX at the coming election. [Applause.] In consequence of the meeting of Congress several of the distinguished gentlemen who had been advertised to address the audience had been compelled, through no fault of their own, nor of the Committee, to be absent; but there were enough present who would speak to satisfy any Republican assemblage. [Applause.] He proposed that MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., be called upon to preside. The motion was unanimously carried and Mr. ROBERTS took the chair. Briefly thanking the audience for the honor conferred by their choice, he expressed his hope and his conviction that the Republican cause would succeed, and that GRANT and COLFAX would be triumphantly elected in November.

A list of over three hundred Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read, comprising a large share of the prominent business men of the City, many of whom occupied seats upon the platform.

JOHN H. WHITE then read a document of some length, printed copies of which were distributed through the audience, entitled a "Greeting" to the Republicans of the City, and heartily indorsing the platform and the candidates as enunciated at Chicago.

Letters were acknowledged by the Secretary from Gov. Brownlow, Dr. Lieber, Prof. O. W. Holmes, Gen. G. Cluseret, Senator Conness, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Hon. John A. Griswold, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Hon. Lewis Elkin, Dr. Wm. Elder, Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Sherman, Hon. Geo. William Curtis, Hon. Lyman Tremaine, Hon. Theodore W. Dwight, Hon. James Wadsworth and others. Of these pressure on our space limits us to the publication of the following extract from that of Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee. He writes encouragingly of Tennessee in these words:

"Tennessee is fully alive to the momentous issues now before the country. Our friends are alert; they are full of zeal; they lack not for courage. If not overrun and overridden by rebels and Copperheads violently seizing the polls, intimidating loyal voters and illegally voting themselves, this State will give from 25,000 to 40,000 majority for the Grant and Colfax electors."

The Chairman then introduced as the first speaker Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, who was received with prolonged and hearty cheers.

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I did not expect the pleasure of meeting you here to-night. The public are so well informed in regard to all the subjects on which they are about to enter that arguments are hardly needed. Our meetings now are held less for the discussion of those subjects than for that exertion of personal influence which strengthens each other's convictions already formed, and stimulates to greater efforts in our work. My personal relations for many years back, both before and during the war, were formed chiefly in connection with Western interests. It had been arranged that such services and time as I had to give should be in the West. Hitherto the campaign has been conducted with a sort of silent energy. It seemed to have been borrowed of the character of our great leaders; it has shown itself only in its success. But I understood the meeting to-night was to be a representative one. It was brought together to give your expression to Republican feelings and influences of the State. But, especially to reiterate to the country that we rely with unbounded confidence in our cause and on our candidates—GRANT and COLFAX. [Applause.] Sympathizing in all this I come to join you here to-night, but in the little I have to say I refer only to a few of the thoughts that I suppose uppermost in your minds. The points are few and very clear. In fact it is singular that there are any grave issues to divide the North to-day. There is nothing unforeseen in the situation. Carrying our minds a few years back, it is matter for continued surprise that a party has arisen here among us, to demand that the North deliberately undo all their work. Not only that they undo it, but, that they shall repudiate, and do other things which would fix a stigma to all concerned in it. But the situation to-day is the direct result of the war, and of the fixed purposes with which the people entered into it. We do not undertake to say that everything that was done was right, but we do say that as a whole, it is so, and being the act and the will of the people, that it must stand. To reverse it means revolution. This work from the beginning was the work of the people. The leading ideas in the war were theirs, and they were always ahead of the Government. [Applause.] They grew up with the ideas of the war, and they were thoroughly informed on all the questions involved, and all which grew out of it. Newspapers were constantly feeling them as the flags over the country. No people ever enjoyed the benefits of such a Press, and during the war it told most faithfully their intense anxiety for the information they command to act upon. Its reporters were everywhere. No council of war; no Cabinet council barred them. Wherever the storm of battle broke there they were, on the very crest-foam of the wave. And so the people always acted upon the clearest knowledge. How is it possible then to go back upon what they have done, or undertake to screen themselves by disavowing the acts of their faithful representatives. But the people were right [applause] and they knew their responsibility, and they intended to meet it. When hostilities ceased the older nations were amazed at the magnanimous clemency which the people showed to the South. They found it difficult to realize that such a war could be closed without the usual penalties, and without the gratification of the usual vengeance. But the North remembered always that we are one people, and they kept it always in view—kept always in view the harmonious and peaceful union which they had resolved to reestablish. The opponents of the North chose to misrepresent this feeling, and to accept it as an admission, on the part of the North, that it had been always in the wrong, and to assume that they could be brought to repudiate all their acts and all their obligations incurred in it. What the people really think of this Vermont and Maine has just told us—[applause]—with the utmost distinctness. As to the debt, its payment is not a question of to-day; but the good faith in which we incurred it is. [Aplause.] Beyond the simple declaration, we intend honorably to meet our engagement both in the spirit and letter of our contract. [Applause.] If it be touched at all, party politics should seize upon it. Discussion only tends to depreciate our securities and injure their values in the hands of the people. We have lately seen that the doubts thrown out about its payment advanced gold twenty-five per cent., and took away one-fourth from the value of the currency of the country. That can be let alone, an administration placed in power pledged to meet our engagements, gold in a year or two will be at par, and all our securities everywhere will have their full value. [Applause.] But this debt is not our immediate concern. It is not the country of to-day, with its disorganized and turbulent States, its broken commerce, and its great waste of territory which has to pay it. But it is the country of ten or fifteen years hence, with its population 40 or 50 per cent. greater than now; with its populous States restored to harmonious order; with its commerce revivified and its flag again on all the seas [applause;] with its Pacific Railroads built, [applause,] fertilizing and spreading wealth over the Territories they traverse, from the ports of New-York and San Francisco—the centres of the world's commerce and its exchanges—that is the country which will have to pay the debt. So large now and so insignificant then, in view of the immense resources that will be built from it. We are told that the West wishes to repudiate this debt. But we know that to carry on the war the West gave good blood, and I believe that they are willing to give good money. [Applause.] We cannot enter upon this career in the character of prosperous bankrupts. You have earned a splendid reputation for military heroism, you have a noble example of organized charities and clemency in the very midst of war. And it now remains to establish an equally high character for financial honor. [Applause.] The true Democrats of the country everywhere took their full part in the war. Why is it that repudiation is adopted as a Democratic measure? I count it a great advantage that I lived a considerable part of my life in the intimacy of the chiefs of the old Democratic Party, and I remember something of their ways of thinking. How would this repudiation have sounded in their ears; how would a proposition to pay a sacred national debt with paper money have been received by the Democratic BENTON. The true place for every Democrat in this contest, every true Democrat, is under the banner of the Republican Party. [Applause.] And if it be objected to me that the party drill cuts off all such argument, I would reply in the saying of Col. BENTON, and no man gave a stricter party limit, and gave it more implicitly than himself. He used to say, "That there are some things too small and some things too great for parties." It was too powerful an engine to be directed against the poor clerk whose family depended on his salary for bread, and the questions involving the country's honor were too great to be submitted to a party contest. This question of national honor is among us a more distinct and individual concern than among other nations. We have no law of entail. We cannot draw together large estates, or build up families, or pile up magnificent buildings for our families; but we have an entail estate to the aggrandizement of which we can all add. Estates not to be parceled out or diminished, broken or divided, and that is this American continent, from the waters of the Atlantic to the Pacific, entailed upon this American people as their inalienable, indivisible estate. [Applause.] This, then, is the general programme of the Republican Party as I understand it. We are resolved to stand by the measures which Congress has adopted for the security and quiet of the country. We believe that power enough has been centred in the hands of the Government to accomplish this purpose, and we ask nothing more from the States. We wish to stand where we are in this respect. With the debt we shall have nothing to do to-day. With it no other preparation than to build up the prosperity of the country, and so provide the means to pay it when the time comes. [Applause.] In this domestic policy we shall be glad to see the Government working with a wise economy to develop the resources we already have, and not engage in costly acquisitions of territory which in a few years would come to us by the force of gravitation. [Applause.] As a member of the family of nations we shall be pleased to see the Government maintain our old policy of non-interference in their domestic concerns; friendly relations with all of them; exaggerated intimacies with none. We should regret to see the exhibition of a partiality for one which would alienate from us the good will of the other. Russia is our only natural rival of the trade of China and Japan, to which we are looking and upon which we are building up such great prospects in the future. I was reading lately the first number of a monthly just started in San Francisco. It was called the *Overland*. It bears the stamp of fresh minds in the other country. The editor is one whom STARR KING used to call the "Washington Irving of the Pacific," a charming writer and a poet beside. With the foresight of a poet and the intelligence of Young America on its Pacific shores, he has put upon the cover a track of the Pacific Railroad, and across it a bear, snarling and growling and looking in the direction of the coming train. If it should happen in the course of events, and we trust that it never will, but if it should happen that the bear—the Russian bear—should place himself upon this track of our Eastern commerce, or any lion get into this spot [applause] let us hope that we shall be in condition to say what the great engineer, STEPHENSON, said to the Parliament Committee, before whom he was urging the introduction into England of the steam engine on railways. "But," objected one of the Committee to Mr. STEPHENSON, "suppose that while you are going at this prodigious speed, (some twelve miles an hour I think it was then,) suppose that some obstacle should get upon the track; suppose, perhaps, a cow should get there, what then?" "Then," said Mr. STEPHENSON, "it will be the worse for the cow, my Lords." Continued cheering and prolonged applause, amid which the distinguished speaker sat down.

After a song by the Union Glee Club and music by the band, the Chairman introduced the Republican candidate for Governor, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, who met with the most enthusiastic welcome.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: For the first time in my life I find myself within the walls of an institution that has already become historic in this country, an institution projected and completed by one of the foremost citizens of this Metropolis, whose name is a synonym for everything that is liberal beneficent and magnanimous. [Applause.] For the first time, Mr. Chairman, I say, I am within the walls of the Cooper Institute. I have heard of it. I have known it by reputation, and I have regarded it after the manner of the young lady who, when inquired of whether she had ever seen the Falls of Niagara, said, "No; she had never seen the Falls of Niagara, but she had always heard them highly spoken of." [Laughter.] I am reminded, in the presence of the multitude of faces upon which I now look, of a remark which was made to me two or three days since by an eminent jurist from a neighboring State, when inquiring of him what the indications were of the political atmosphere: "Sir," said he, "you need not give yourself any apprehension as to the political future of this country; the people of this country have it in charge, the people of this country understand the issues, and the people throughout the long contest of trouble through which we are now emerging have always been in advance of the leaders, and the gentlemen who are perambulating this country endeavoring to instruct the people might as well retire, for the people understand it better than they." [Applause.] So, Mr. Chairman, do I believe that the people of this country have been for the last five or six years away in advance of their leaders; and it has been the fate of the leaders to follow the people, not the people to follow the leaders. When the President of the United States, Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, announced to the people of this country, in his regular message from the Executive Chamber, that he found no constitutional power to coerce any State or States from detaching themselves from this Union, the people of the country, for the time being, stood paralyzed; they wondered that they had lived under a Government so long that had been regarded as a protection to them, and which hereafter was to protect those that were to follow them, when told by the Chief Executive of the United States that that Government was but a rope of sand, to be broken at the will or caprice of any set of men, or the inhabitants of any State or any number of States, and that there was no constitutional power to preserve this Government. The people, I say, stood paralyzed and aghast; but, ladies and gentlemen, this condition of things did not long continue. The people at once set aside the doctrine of this leader, and they said to themselves, if you, Mr. President BUCHANAN, can find no power in the Constitution to preserve this Government, then we, the people, will see if we cannot devise the power to preserve it. [Applause.] They saw no constitutional right to dissolve the Union, they recognized not that there was a barrier to their protecting and preserving that Union; and, Sir, for four long years the people of this country, acting upon their own convictions, set aside these assertions of political leaders, went forth in battle to sustain what they believed was worth sustaining, and through those long years of battle and strife combatted for the integrity and perpetuity of this Union. When this long contest closed they had a right to suppose that at all events the doctrine of secession had been eradicated; they had a right to suppose that the people of the South who had arrayed themselves against the Government were, at all events, not again to be put in antagonism with the loyalty and the integrity of the people of this country; they felt that they had been called upon to make the sacrifices essential for the perpetuity of the Government, and after making those sacrifices, and after crushing out the armed rebels who were arrayed against the nation, they felt, indeed, that they had a right to believe that no longer any such issues would be presented to the people. Now, Mr. Chairman, our antagonists tell us that we are harping upon the war. My own competitor a few days since took occasion to say, in commenting upon a few unpremeditated remarks of mine, that instead of meeting the issues of the Democratic Party, instead of answering their charges of extravagance, instead of meeting the arguments that they presented of violations of public duty, of usurpations and wrongs in the various departments, that we hurled epithets, as he expressed it, against the triumphant party. Now, I desire to ask if it is the fault of the Union Republican Party that they are thus called upon to still fight the issues that have been presented by the battle? Is it our fault? Have they not forced us to the issue? Have they not in their Convention, by the announcements of their public speakers, by the resolutions they have passed, challenged us again to fight the battles of the nation as we have been fighting them in the past? Sir, the leaders of the late Rebellion, after they were forced to lay down their arms, we are told, were in a condition to accept the result of the war and to abide its consequences. The people of the loyal North were ready to accept those assurances, and to deal with them with a generosity, liberality and magnanimity with which no man and no nation could find fault. [Applause.] I believe that, if the South, at the close of that terrible conflict of battle, had really accepted the condition of things, had been willing to banish from history the issues which had been fought out upon the battle-field, and had acted in good faith, that in the Thirty-ninth Congress every solitary State that had been in the rebellion would have been represented, and that to-day no questions would have arisen growing out of the difference, between the North and the South. But, Sir, instead of their accepting the result of the war, instead of their being willing to let byegones be byegones, instead of their evincing a determination to accept the conditions and to unite with the North in such an arrangement as should go to the protection and for the welfare of our common good, we find, instead of that, the very men who were foremost in the rebellion, the very men who inculcated the war, coming to the surface; we find them admitted to the Convention held in this City on the anniversary of our national independence, not only claiming to be recognized as equals, but dictating to the party with which they had always affiliated the conditions upon which the present Presidential campaign should be waged. [Applause and cries of "Hear! hear!"] They came to this Convention and dictated the platform and the policy of the party with which they were allied, they injected into the platform a resolution affirming that all that had been done during the war, that all the legislative enactments, all the progress that had been made toward reconstruction, all the laws which had been passed by the Congress of the nation—the representatives of the people of this country—that all those things, in consideration of their being held to act with the Democratic Party for purposes of party aggrandizement, should be set aside, and pronounced as unconstitutional, null and void. I do not know what the people of the North may think, but I believe that while they were willing to regard these men as having, perhaps, the right restored by pardon to come and again participate in the legislation of the country; while they were willing to extend to them all the allowances that could be demanded by them, I do not believe that the people of this loyal land are ready to permit these men just from the ranks of the rebel army, just from those scenes of violence with which they threatened to break down and destroy the institutions of this country, to dictate the terms upon which they shall again come into the councils and participate in the destinies of this country. [Applause.] But our Democratic friends find fault with us because we perpetuate these questions. They say, "Why not drop the past;" they warn us that if we are ever again to have a Union; that if our Southern brethren are again to come into this Union in harmony with us, then we must treat them kindly, and conciliation must be our rule of action. I say amen to this. I have not, for one—and I believe I speak the sentiment of the party to which I am attached—any resentment to cherish against the people of the South. I have no animosities to perpetuate. I have no retaliation in which to indulge, but I would put forth the hand to them, and would counsel them as their true friend, to submit to the condition of things as it exists, and to recognize the power which exists in the loyal people of this land, who have decreed through battle and strife that this Union shall be preserved and shall be forever perpetuated for ourselves and for themselves, and for our children and for their children. [Great applause.] I would not act as a blind guide to these people. I would not have told them at the outbreak of these troubles that if resistance was made to the armed rebellion in the South, that if the conflict of arms should come, that the first battle would be waged here at the North. I would not have told them that if blood was to be spilled, it would be in the streets of New-York City, and that no army would be sent against them, except over the dead bodies of the Northern people. I would have told them rather that the intelligence, the determination and patriotism of the Northern people would not for one moment brook the idea of their arraigning themselves in arms for the purpose of destroying this Republic. [Applause.] I would not have sent messages to them, as a member of the Democratic Party did, saying that our sympathies were with them and their cause, and that he only regretted that those expressions of sympathy could not be accompanied by something more substantial of our zeal for them, I would not have told them that, whatever might come, they had only to prolong the contest, and that ultimately the Northern people would yield. I would have told them, rather, that sooner than see them prevail, sooner than see the institutions of this country destroyed, and upon its ruins another Government built, the corner-stone of which was to be human slavery, they would crush the rebellion to powder and all the institutions depending upon it forever annihilated in this land. [Applause.] But, Mr. Chairman, I am reminded that there are other gentlemen here who propose to address you this evening. I did not present myself for the purpose of making any protracted remarks, but simply to answer the very kind invitation of the gentlemen who have this meeting in charge. I could, indeed, occupy the attention of this large audience of intelligent hearers by reading page after page of financial figures. I could show you how utterly unfounded the charges are against the present administration of extravagance. I could answer the charges of the Democratic orators as to extravagance in every department. I could comment upon the public debt, upon taxation, and upon all those incidental questions, but I fear that it would not be interesting here. The Republican Party have had the whole responsibility, individually, of this war. It is the Republican Party who had the responsibility, the odious responsibility, of placing upon the people of this country taxes to discharge the obligations of the war they entailed. I know that the people were burdened with a world of taxation, and I know the influence it had, in a few years, upon the growth and development of the nation. The determination of the people of this country is to carry out in good faith and without evasion every possible obligation that devolves on them as a nation. [Great cheering.] I have no fear in meeting the people of this metropolis, or the congregated people of any other portion of this community, to say to them that no matter how great the burdens are, that never will we permit the good faith and integrity of the United States to be weakened or injured in any possible way. [Cheers.] Mr. Chairman, the issues of another political campaign are with the people of this country, and I am sure I make no misstatement, I make no exaggerated or perverted assertion, when I say that the same questions of the past eight years, when war was being waged in our land, when this poor country was rocked to the tread of armed forces—I say that I make no exaggerated assertion when I allege that the same issues, which have presented themselves during these years of trouble present themselves now to the American people [Cheers.] And now, after these years of bloodshed—these sacrifices of life and property—the American people are called upon to say whether the fruits of that contest shall now be gathered, and what we shall gain as the result of this campaign. See what amount of misery was brought on by those who brought about this rebellion—see the great many who have been crushed in battle and sacrificed by the bullet and the bayonet. It falls upon me to say, that whenever my natural wisdom and your appreciation of my conduct shall make me Mayor of New-York, [laughter,] I shall see, so far as I am able, to the expenditures which are drawn out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the City of New-York. You will do me the credit to say that they are alleviated in some degree. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen, when I comment on the duty of parties in this country, I must not be understood to say that I do not believe that all the patriotism, all the intelligence, all the integrity, is represented by any one political party. I do not believe that every man in the Democratic Party is unworthy of public confidence. [Great clapping of hands and applause.] But when I speak of the Democratic Party, I speak of the leaders of that party. I am not here to charge men who are quite my equals or superiors in every respect. [Applause.] I am not here ignorant of the fact that during the years of trouble in this war, there were men in the Democratic Party as just, as loyal, as I am; as ready to put forth all the energies of their intellect, and to make sacrifices of their persons, as I am. I do not mean to classify every man as a traitor because he is with the army of the opposite side; but I say that the leaders of that party during the years preceding the war were the cause of all the disloyalty. Now, Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, I may again admonish you that I am occupying too much of your time on this occasion, [Cries of "Go on,"] I may admonish you of the fact that there are others here whom you will be called on to listen to. In conclusion, the speaker said that having hope and faith in the people of this country, he would leave the matter at present in their hands. [Tremendous cheering.]

Gen. McCABE being next called, spoke briefly but earnestly on the duties of his late comrades in arms to attest once again their devotion to the cause of truth and honor by their faithful labors for the Republican cause, which was the cause of the republic.

SPEECH OF MARTIN J. TOWNSEND.

The President next introduced MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, of Troy. This gentleman took rather a humorous view of the matter, and gave vent to a number of anecdotes and stories which brought down the house. He, however, said that the great questions before the country were, whether the rebellion was to be repeated, and whether the lost cause should triumph. The Democrats were trying to distract the attention of the people of the country by the debt and tax question, but he thought that one of the real questions was, whether the rebel ram Virginia—HOFFMAN should beat the Monitor GRISWOLD. [Great cheers.] He maintained, in speaking of the national debt, that it was the Democratic Party who caused that debt, and for that set of men to say otherwise would equal the coolness which characterized the story which he would relate of a "Down-Easter" who happened to go into a saloon where a gentleman had ordered a nice iced bottle of champagne. JONATHAN wanted to go in for the good things of this life, too, and to the astonishment of said gent deliberately poured himself out a glass of the gents' investment. "Well," said the victim, "that's d—n cool;" "Yes," said JONATHAN, "I really do believe that there is ice in it." [Great laughter.] The Democrats also make a great cry about the "bloated bondholders;" that they should be taxed. Well, through Fire and Life Insurance Companies and other corporations, there were not less than seventeen hundred millions within the control of the different States for taxation, and he would tell them that these bonds in the hands of individuals cannot be taxed by the States, for Congress years ago decided that it would be illegal for States to tax bonds issued by the National Government. And it was not the capitalist who held so large an interest in these bonds, for they could make $5 out of railroad stock sooner than five cents out of the bonds. No, they were held by old men, old women and old maids, [laughter,] by the guardians of the young and by widows. Yes, they were all "bloated bondholders" as far as that went, for every $5 bill they had in their pockets bore on its very face the fact that it was secured by the national bonds. So it was with those who held deposits in savings banks, as these latter had their funds invested in these bonds, and if the national credit were destroyed to-morrow the depositors in these institutions would be the sufferers. [Hear, hear.] The gentleman then referred briefly to the condition of things in some of the Southern States where the Union men were kept not only in a state of terror, but in Texas alone over a thousand Union men had been murdered since the surrender at Appomattox Court-house. He then concluded by remarking upon the inconsistent course pursued by the Tammanyites who though so strongly opposed to liberating the negro and giving him his rights, were ready to nominate SALMON P. CHASE, the father of Abolitionism itself. [Cheers.]

The Glee Club then sang, to the tune of "John Brown" a song, the audience joining in the chorus with great enthusiasm.

Gen. SWIFT, of Boston, was then introduced. After referring to the share he took in the campaign in Maine, Gen. SWIFT said that the Union's defenders had everywhere recorded a vow that never by their consent should their Government and their flag pass into the hands of men who once raised their impious hands to tear down the one and destroy the other. They would hurl back the men who attempted to ride into power on the doctrines of repudiation and revolution.

The Glee Club sang the "Army Hymn," the audience joining, and the meeting closed with cheers for GRANT and COLFAX, GRISWOLD and CORNELL.

The Outside Meeting.

The assemblage outside the building was like that within—immense in numbers and very enthusiastic. The great square was brilliantly lighted by means of calciums, stationed on Third-avenue and at Lafayette-place. Three stands were erected, one near the Third-avenue crosswalk, one at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street, and another opposite Clinton Hall. The principal buildings in the immediate vicinity were profusely ornamented with bunting, while from the Institute to the Bible House there were extended in fine array the flags of all nations, our own, of course, most conspicuously placed. The stands were surmounted by lighted paper lanterns, of patriotic design, and the principal platform was wrapped, beside, with American flags. There were bands of music stationed at two of the stands, employed at intervals in discoursing good Republican music.

Long before the hour of meeting arrived the rain drops began to spatter upon the pavement, and the inky clouds gave sure premonition of the heavy storm that followed. Despite the rain, however, the crowds began to gather, and when the hour of eight had arrived, there were probably five thousand persons in attendance. This number was largely augmented by the arrival of the Boys in Blue, and delegations from the various local clubs and associations. There were about four thousand men in the Boys in Blue's procession, armed with torches, and attired in their peculiar uniform of corresponding color. The "Boys" of the Seventeenth Ward, numbering one thousand strong, were assaulted on their way to the meeting in a most cowardly manner by parties of rebel sympathizers, who assembled on the house-tops, and in upper rooms of buildings, and thence threw showers of stones—some of them of large dimensions—upon the inoffensive patriots in line. Although several of the "Boys" were injured—two or three of them severely—by being struck with paving stones, they made no offer of retaliation, but marched on in unbroken column to the place of destination. The Grant and Colfax clubs and Union Republican associations numbered about the same as the other procession, and bore with them torches, flags and brilliant lanterns. Transparencies with appropriate and striking mottoes were also carried, and the whole line presented a most creditable appearance. The citizens of the Fifth Congressional District turned out, and marched to the square, 1,000 strong, under Col. WEMERSCHIRK, Marshal. The German Republicans were also liberally represented in the display.

At stand No. 1, the meeting was called to order by WM. H. KINNEY, who nominated Mr. JAMES M. THOMSON for Chairman. The choice was loudly indorsed, and after Mr. THOMSON had made a few remarks, he introduced Judge SHANNON, of Louisiana, who made a lengthy speech, firing his heaviest shots into the Democratic ranks. Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS followed with an able exposition and defence of the character of Gen. GRANT, and that hero's qualifications for the Presidency. He denied that if GRANT were elected he would be merely the figure-head of the Government. His proverbial reticence, he argued, was no proof of shallowness of mind or deficiency of the requisites of a statesman, but just the contrary, and his elevation to the Presidency would be a blessing of incalculable worth to the nation. Speeches were also made by Messrs. ETHAN ALLEN, HENRY S. SMITH, D. S. RIDDLE, WM. MCKENNY, JAS. MANNING and others.

At stand No. 2, (German,) Mr. ALFRED ERBE presided, and excellent addresses in German were delivered by Messrs. WM. WEAVER, LAUBENSKEE, Dr. WATERMAN and others. Stand No. 3 was under the direction of Mr. JOSEPH F. ELLERY, Chairman, and the leading speakers were Cols. SAGE and BEN. A. WILLIS, and others. At about 9:30 o'clock the rain began to fall so heavily that the assemblage was forced to disperse. Before doing so, however, the multitude was gratified with the display of a beautiful pyrotechnic figure of Gen. GRANT on horseback over which was the sentence, "One of the Boys in Blue," and beneath, the full name of the hero. Round after round of lusty cheers, with here and there a disloyal groan, went up as the vast company dispersed and turned homeward. The "Boys in Blue" retired singing heartily the patriotic choruses which their bands played.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22—11:15 A. M.

American securities opened firm at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72⅝
Erie Railway Shares	31
Illinois Centrals	90¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 75¼@75½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes closed last evening at 68f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 22—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens easier, but not quotably lower; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 1d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £11 10s. ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Sugar is firm at previous prices.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22—1:20 P. M.

Consols, 94⅛ for both money and the account; Erie Railway Shares, 31¼; Illinois Centrals, 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 22—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firm.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil, £32 10s. ⅌ ton in common casks; Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 1d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22—1:20 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ⅌ ton in common casks; Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ⅌ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 22—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues dull.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. California Wheat is firm. No. 2 Red Western is dull. Flour, 27s. 6d.@28s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 36s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas heavy.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅛@94¼ for both money and the account.

American securities closed buoyant at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅞
Erie Railroad Shares	31¾
Illinois Centrals	91½

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 22—5 P. M.

COTTON—Prices have declined a fraction on American descriptions, and are now quoted as follows:

Middling Uplands	10d.
Middling Orleans	10¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed firmer at 28s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 46s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Petroleum is firmer at 48¾f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Bourse steady; rentes, 68f. 85c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR more active; Spring Extra, $7 50@$9 50. WHEAT less active, but firm and unchanged; No. 2 dull at $1 52. CORN firmer and advanced ½c.@½c.; No. 1, 95c @95½c. OATS in good demand and advanced ¼c.@½c.; sales at 53¼c.@53½c. RYE firmer and advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 23¾@$1 24. BARLEY active, and advanced 1¼c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 75@$1 75½. WHISKY dull and steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and almost nominal. MESS PORK, $28 75@$29. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 17c.@18c. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. Dry Salted Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c. BEEF CATTLE firm and active, at an advance of 15c.@25c.; fair to good corn-fed, $4 25@$4 50; fair to medium light steers, $5@$6 62½; good to choice smooth shipping beeves, $6 75@$7 25. LIVE HOGS very dull; fair to good grades, $9@$9 75; extra smooth lots sold at $10 40. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; Corn, 7c. Exchange on New-York easy and unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—11,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 96,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 155,000 bushels Corn, 122,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 1,600 bbls. at $9 75 No. 1 Spring; $10 75 for Amber Winter; $11 50 for White; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull: sales, 1,500 bushels White Michigan at $2 40; 600 bushels at $2 45; 1,360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 85; 700 bushels Minnesota Club at $1 85; 1,440 bushels Minnesota Club at $1 90, and 1,500 bushels Amber State at $2 15. CORN closed dull; sales last night, 14,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 12½, and 1,200 bushels Illinois, in car lots, at $1 14. BARLEY active and better with light supply; sales, 42,000 bushels closing at $1 85 for Prime Canada; included are 4,000 bushels Jefferson County at $1 68. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12c.; Corn and Barley, 10½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 25@$4 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—20,000 bushels Corn, 15,200 bushels Barley, 229,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—14,500 bushels Wheat, 7,600 bushels Corn, 13,500 bushels Barley, 968,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,500 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 88,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Rye 8,000 bushels. Freights firm with an upward tendency; to New-York, 16½c. on Wheat; 14c. on Corn, and 9½c. on Oats. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 64, 16,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 65, and 7,800 No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 75, and 1,400 bushels Red Winter at $1 95@$2, and 1,600 bushels Amber Michigan No. 2 at $1 95, and 8,000 bushels Amber Canal Choice at $2 15. CORN dull but firm; sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 08. OATS advanced; sales 105 bushels at 63½c., and 12,000 bushels at 64c., and 305 bushels at 65c., and 10,000 bushels to arrive at 65c. RYE nominal and unchanged. BARLEY active and higher; sales 15,000 bushels Canada at $1 85; asking $1 90 in the afternoon. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; Extra, $6 50@$7; Double Extra, $8 20@$9; Fancy and Family, $11@$12 75. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull at 92c.@95c. for Choice Grades. OATS dull and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 51@$1 57 for Good to Choice. BARLEY dull; Prime to Choice Iowa, $1 85@$1 95; Choice Missouri Spring, $2 10@$2 12. RYE heavy at $1 15@$1 17. PORK quiet at $29. BACON easy and lower; Old Clear Sides, 15½c.; Fresh Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Fresh Shoulders, 12½c.; Plain Canvassed Hams, 16½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 20c. WHISKY firm at $1 50. LIVE STOCK steady; Inferior to Choice, $3@$6 50, gross. SHEEP dull at $1 50@$5 ⅌ head.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR is in good demand at $9@$9 50 for Family. WHEAT—No. 1, $1 95@$1 96. CORN advancing; sales at 95c. for Ear, 98c. for Shelled. OATS firm; No. 1, 56c.@57c. RYE firm at $1 37@$1 50. BARLEY firm at $1 25@$1 35 for Fall; 85c. for Spring. COTTON quiet at 26c. TOBACCO firm at $7 75@$10 for Lugs; $10 75@$28 25 for Leaf. WHISKY higher. MESS PORK dull at $28 75. LARD higher, 19c.@19½c. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders lower. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib, 14½c.@15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. HAMS dull at 19c.@20c. BUTTER scarce and higher at 37c.@40c. EGGS 25c. BEEF CATTLE declined 50c. HOGS declined 75c. and dull, Gold, 142¾. Exchange steady at yesterday's rates.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR—$10 50@$11 for White; $10@$10 50 for Amber; $8 50@$9 for Spring; WHEAT firm; Amber and Red declined 1c.; White Michigan, $2 12; Amber, $2 02 @$2 03; No. 1 Red, $2 02; No. 2, $1 87. CORN inactive; No. 1, $1 02. OATS steady; No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 57c. RYE unchanged; No. 1, $1 26; No. 2, $1 20. BARLEY—Canada, 85c. FREIGHTS dull at 5c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

COTTON—Demand fair, prices lower; Middlings, 23c.; sales 1,650 bales; receipts, 867 bales. Sterling Exchange, 153½@155¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 141½. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 25; Choice, $11 50@$11 75. CORN dull at $1 10. OATS dull, 62c.@63c. BRAN unchanged. HAY, $24. PORK dull at $30 50@$30 75. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD nominal; tierce, 19½c.@20c.; keg, 21⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active at $1 60½ for No. 1, in store. and $1 50 for No. 2. CORN quiet at 99c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 54c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour. 151,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

COTTON market quiet; sales, 141 bales; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 242 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations entirely nominal; Middlings, 22c.@22¼c.; receipts, 895 bales; exports, 219 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

FLOUR, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT dull at $1 60@$1 85. Legal Tenders, 70.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 143¾.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL STYLE.—In commending to men of taste the Fall style Hat, fresh from the establishment of KNOX, the hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., we do so with a security growing out of public opinion expressed for many successive years on similar momentous occasions. There is no doubt that in point of beauty of shape, fineness of material, and strength and lightness of fabric, the article offered this day is worthy the great reputation of its well known and popular manufacturer.

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E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CURTAINS—
of all kinds at low prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

William Penn	Sept. 5	London	New-York
Malta	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York
St. Laurent	Sept. 10	Havre	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	Sept. 24	New-York	Bremen
City of Boston	Sept. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Sept. 26	New-York	Glasgow

FOR RIO, ASPINWALL AND HAVANA

Mississippi	Sept. 23	New-York	Rio de Janerio
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 24	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	Sept. 24	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Mississippi*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 11:15 A. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at the General Post Office at 1:15 P. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 22.—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre*—Mr. Francia, Mr. Gurnet, Mr. Rogers, Mme. Scheppen, Mlle. Carroll, Mr. Scheppen, Mr. Carroll, Mr. C. R. Carroll, Mr. C. A. Carroll, Mr. Renard, Mr. Carlos, Mlle. Perkins, Mlle. Willets, Mr. E. Russell, Mr. Ghislam, Mme. J. B. Budd, Mr. Burde, S. B. Duvall, Mr. A. P. Barnett, Richard, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Puce, Miss Puce, Mr. Ch. Allyn, Mr. J. Munroe, Mme. Durocher and child, Mr. Jamison, Mr. Prewerk, Mr. E. Giguel, Mr. and Mrs. Cakins, Mme. Ponsot, Mr. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, 4 Misses Goodrich, Mr. Scott, Mr. W. T. Farington, Mr. Marburg, Mr. and Mrs. Shillitoe and child, Mr. Downer, Mr. Merral, Mr. Cilton, Mr. Vormonday, Mme. Pinchon, Miss Pinchon, Mr. A. Dyett, Mr. E. Berger, Mr. Trumank, Mrs. Douville, Mr. Henry Donville, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, D. and Miss Wood, Mr. D. Wolff, Mrs. Lamotte, Mrs. Hayedecker, Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick, Mr. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Saltzmann, Mr. Rob. Center, Mrs. Rose, Mr. Ch. Haviland, Mr. Girod, Mr. and Mrs. Younglove, 2 Misses Younglove, Mr. Lainer, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Wenmann, Mr. A. Harris, Mr. Hoffmann, Mrs. Foot and servant, Mrs. Mercer, Miss A. M. Granger, Mrs. Milhau, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Burthe, Mrs. Hillauden, M. C. S. Serrill and 2 children, Mr. M. Budd, Mr. T. Budd, Mr. George Gaylor, Mr. J. H. Marvin, Mr. Delcroix, M. and Mme. Michel and son, M. Ytuarta, Mr. Labaume, Mr. L. Pommier, Mr. P. Pupot, D. Hofacker, Mrs. Provost, Mrs. Rieubas, Mrs. Tumel, Mr. B. Laureal, Mr. C. Laureal, Mr. and Mrs. Gutierrez, Miss Gutierrez, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Colburn, Mr. Da Costa, Miss Lubaume, Mr. P. Bettelini, Mr. A. Lerrnger, Mr. and Mrs. Babut, Mr. Louis Bellenoit, Mr. and Mrs. Frenet and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cresser, Miss Cresser, Miss Bottier, Mrs. May, Mrs. Rouyean, Mr. Namon, Mr. Monnot, Mrs. Cansey, Miss Leburn, Mr. and Mrs. Dadin, Mr. Rezzo, Mrs. Emery, Mr. Ulrich, Mr. Lacoste, Mr. Fouquel, Mr. Fuess, Mr. Allemand, Miss Pollond, Mrs. and Miss Walther, Mr. and Mrs. Surzmegger, 4 children and servant, Mr. Poinsel, Mrs. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. Canser, 3 Misses Canser, Mr. Sautin, Mr. Biancpain, Mr. and Mrs. Arnault and child, 2 Misses Vandruk, Mrs. Dovine, Mrs. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Fubrery, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Gautran, Mr. Gaupp, Mr. and Dauprun and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Nogguer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Meures, Mr. and Mrs. Fleury, Miss Fleury, Mr. Breger, Mr. Quinler, Mr. Galmar, Mr. Jacrot, Mrs. Vaigneur, Mrs. Dubus, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt, Mr. Joly, Mr. Jubt, Mr. Van Block, Mr. Koffmann, Mr. and Miss Bigeon, Mr. Adran, Mr. and Miss Nagel, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Carie, Mrs. Rodugue, Mr. Launey, Mr. Porter, Mr. Benoit and child, Mr. Gamen, Mr. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Brunest, Mr. Menard, Mr. Coeffier, Mr. Boremond, Mr. Latty, Mr. Kuntz, Mr. and Miss Dechanois, Mr. and Mrs. Lepage, B. Dours, Mr. Begue, Mr. Imgnet, Mr. Currier, Mr. Beckers, Mr. Bourgoen, Mr. Goby, Mr. Gabel, Mr. Genot, Mr. Barrierre, Mr. Bray, Mr. Caralp, Mr. Lefevre, Mr. Petit, Mr. Mussey, Mr. Fleming, Mr. VanGhell, Mr. Pambogo, Mrs. R. Bell, Mrs. M. Desclausas, Mrs. E. Fontanel, Mrs. C. Villa, Mrs. Gueretti, Mrs. Beckers, Mrs. V. Maurice, Mrs. B. Armand, Mrs. R. Cailefer, Mrs. M. Villiers, Mr. M. Descnamps, Mrs. L. Murier, Mrs. Adrienne, Mrs. E. Breton, Mrs. M. Michot, Mrs. E. Guoetta, Mrs. V. Malvant, Mrs. J. Vandamme and infant, Mr. Berne, Mr. Roullier.

SEPT. 22.—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Cridland, Mrs. J. Martin, Jr., Miss M. L. Martin, Mrs. W. J. Dickey, Mrs. G. Allen, Misses J. and L. Dickey, E. C. Sampson, W. J. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, F. Engster, Lady Heinouth, E. Lawrence, son, daughter and child, Miss E. Abbot and attendant, Master G. Abbot, James Abbot, E. A. Crocker, L. Koch, C. H. Litchfield, Master Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Winderburg and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, Mrs. William Preston, Mr. Richards, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Cummings, James C. Fagar, W. H. Martin, D. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Missey, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Litchfield, Miss G. Litchfield, Miss F. D. Litchfield, Mr. Hartridge, A. S. Gibbes, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, infant and servant, Mrs. Robert J. M. Foot and three children, Miss Curd and servant, Mr. and Mrs. John Bracewell, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Furlong and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Ames, Miss Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Westerton and servant, H. Wallerstein, E. L. Child, Mrs. A. Whitworth and child, Mrs Whitworth, Mrs. Whitworth and child, Mr. Freebody, Mr. Thompson, P. Peakridge, A. Peakridge, Mrs. Parker and 2 children, Anderson Fowler, Mr. De Jonge, F. G. Angier, Theodore Hursdale, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Tomes, Mr. Burkhardt and child, Mr. Sevrier, R. Waterhouse, Mr. Jessup, Mr. Hulme, Mr. Tomes, infant and nurse; W. B. Kendall, J. M. Parker, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Westerton and child, Mr. Rixon, Mr. McDermot, Tomas Carbajosa, Caledonia Noreiga, Inocencio Cueulu, Mr. Lang, J. F. Schroederer, Dr. J. F. Weightman, R. J. Sairlie, Rev. H. A. Yardley, Mr. Layburn, J. J. West, Jno. Newton, Col. Rowen, Wm. Mansell, Mr. Nisbet, Mrs. Birley, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. Leo Dawson, Miss Mary Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Howell, Miss Emily Surtin, John Woodside, B. F. Tracey, Judge Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dickson, 3 children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Winthrop and servant, Miss Thayer and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Bennis, C. Sterbach, Mr. Cadwallader, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Biggins and infant, Mr. John Williams, Mr. George E. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. O Rowlands, Denis Daly, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sutton, R. D. Benedict—Total, 158.

SEPT. 22.—*In steamship Wm. Penn, from London*—Mary Westbrook, Sophia M. Kynson, Ann Stevens, T. Mitchell, H. B. Lousada, J. Ross, Fanny Ross, H. Ensigne, Fanny Ross, Jno. Barnes, Maria Parrott, Maria J. Parrott, Jos. Defonfide, Amelia Defonfide, H. J. Champion, E. W. Wilson, David E. Holman, A. Frudgett, Walter Bonalack, D. E. Anderson, John Jones, Wm. M. O'Brien, John P. Shanklin, Geo. P. Warner, F. E. Hoeverman, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Tucker, Margaret Jacob, Sarah Taylor, Louis McEachern and infant, Elizabeth Rozever, Mary Potter, Mary Shaw, Geo. Terry, Chas. Jas. Douswell, Maurie Howard, A. E. Tomlinson, Fredk. Denne, Catharine Venden, Jane Julia Venden, E. Potter, Wm. West, Emily West, Maria Emmens, Jas. D. Butler, Wm. F. Taylor, Mary Ann Finlass, T. F. Dyke, Lydia McKenzie, Herman Bauer, A. G. Menson, Christine Walcher, Wm. Prevost, Mrs. Prevost, F. Talmage, M. G. Campbell, Marie Peters, Wm. Leevenvez, Louis Bert, Albert Preul (2), Geo. Preul, Lennon Leunel, S. Jankin, Jno. Kircher, Frederick Kircher, G. Reyser, Jacques Nickels, Emilio Nickels, Chas. Peris, Jacob Peris, Jacob Kalm, C. Kiefer, Catherine Kiefer, Henrich Kiefer, Paulina Kiefer, Jos. Winter, Victore Pisoli, Jos. Pisoli, Pierre Pisoli, Arnold Frytag, Marie Frytag (2), Louise Hambo, B. Gerke, Nicolas Lhomme, Stephen Sieler, Henry Orsprong, Henriette Orsprong, G. E. Chapman, Agnes Lhomme, Maria Williamson, George Howard, Clarence Howard, Henry Frigg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 48 | Sun sets..... 5 56 | Moon sets... 11 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 25 | Gov. Island. 1 14 | Hell Gate.... 2 56

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool via Halifax, John G Dale; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Coringa, (Br.,) Fellows, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Guiding Star, Hopkins, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood.

Barks Tom, (N. G.,) Kopler, Cape Town, C. G. H., Ruger Bros.; Minnie Cameron, (Br.,) Graham, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.; Union, Nickisson, Gibraltar for orders, E. R. Seecomb; Robert Balser, Boston, H. S. Hallett.

Brigs Afton, (Br.,) Fitchett, Sackville, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Hesperus, (Norw.,) Bentlich, Bilboa, Funch, Mincke & Wendt; Alex. Milliken, (Br.,) Durfee, Remedios and Sagua, Fowler & Jova; Koodoo, (Br.,) Perry, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie; Kodiak, Downing, Cette, J. Henry; J. Titus, (Br.,) Lovejoy, St. John's, P.R., Brett, Son & Co.; Pauline, (N. G.,) Harms, Montevideo, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners War Eagle, Carr, Providence, H. W. Jackson; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hantsport, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Persis L. Smith, Bunker, Brunswick, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; St. James, Keep, Taunton, S. Godwin & Son; Amelia Augusta, Mott, Bridgeport, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Helen, Rolling, Bridgeport, Conn., G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre, via Brest Sept. 12 at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 276 passengers to George Mackenzie. Had fine weather, excepting two days very rough, with strong westerly winds. Sept 16, lat. 45 54, long. 32 W., passed ship Belomond, (Br.,) running east; 17th, lat. 44:58, long. 40:45, ship Echo, (Br.,) running east; 21st, at 9 A. M., lat. 41 17, long. 67 06, steamship Napoleon III., hence for Havre; same date saw, at great distance, a four-masted steamer running east.

Steamship Hatteras, Blankman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool Sept. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 158 passengers to E. Cunard. Sept. 12, 5 P. M., off Crosby Lightship, passed steamship Cuba, bound in. 20th, 5 A. M., lat. 43 10, lon. 49 45, passed steamship America, (N. G.,) hence for Bremen.

Steamship Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London Sept. 6, via Havre 8th, at 6 A. M., with mdse. and 546 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Sept. 16, lat. 50 10, lon. 38 30, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E. 18th, lat. 46 20, lon. 54, signalized ship Royal Visitor, (Br.,) bound to Liverpool. 21st, 120 miles E. of Davis Shoal, passed a National Line and steamer Celia, bound E.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. The E. S. T. brings 7 of the crew of the steamer Patapsco, lately burnt off Cape Lookout.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Sept. 21, 7:30 A. M., 20 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steamship James S. Green, Inman, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Empire, Price, Washington, D. C., with flour &c., to Jas. Hand.

Ship George Peabody, (of Boston,) Paine, Altata, Mexico, 156 ds., with brazil wood to Wm. F. Weed & Co.—vessel to Crocker, Wood & Co. Had strong easterly gales for 20 ds. off Cape Horn, since fine weather. Aug. 10, lat. 26 35, lon. 29 30 W., signalized ship Zuid Holland, from Cardiff for Point De Galle. Aug. 22, crossed the equator in lon. 37, 23d, Thomas Russell died of convulsions.

Ship Sumter, Keitch, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Benner, Brown & Pinkney. Had light baffling winds and fine weather.

Ship J. C. Boynton, (of Quebec,) Waycott, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Daniel Starr & Co. Had heavy N. W. and S. W. winds for 32 ds.; had light N. and E. winds from the Banks.

Ship Guardian, Walls, Liverpool, 38 days, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Jas. Borland & Co. Experienced strong S. W. and N. W. winds up to the Banks. Had since S. and E. winds and fine weather.

Bark Mary A. Way, Russell, Marseilles Aug. 5, with mdse. to James Henry. Was becalmed 15 ds. off Cape de Gata; passed Gibraltar Aug. 27. Mr. T. Conklin, of New-York, a passenger, died of consumption. Sept. 6, touched at St. Mary's Island; from thence 13 ds. to this port; made 1,623 miles in 6 ds.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Baker, Cadiz 33 ds., with wine and cork to S. W. Lewis & Co. Had moderate weather up to the Banks; from thence strong N. W. and N. E. winds.

Brig Herbert, (Br.,) Nelson, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. to Edye & Brock—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.—(Was incorrectly reported yesterday as from Windsor, N. S.)

Brig Mary Le Blanc, (of Arichat,) Grimes, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker. Had light northerly winds and fine weather.

Brig Ann, (of Gibraltar,) Fury, Tavira, Portugal, 31 ds., with wine to A. P. Francia & Co.

Brig Lola, (of St. Thomas,) Chase, Cette 50 ds., with mdse. to J. J. Young.

Brig Athol, Ryan, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Napier, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Brown, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Doherity, Aux Cayes, (Hayti,) 16 ds. with cotton, coffee, and logwood to Commanor & Morison; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. gales, previously moderate weather. Left in port brig Annie M., from Halifax, disch'g.

Brig Alexander Williams, (of Arichat,) McMann, (Little Glace Bay, 7 ds. with coal to George H. Beaver.

Schr. H. B. Thompson, Carver, Newbern 7 ds., with naval stores to Dibble, Worth & Co.

Schr. James K. Polk, Buckley, Elizabethport, for Westport.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Williams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Farrell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Perry, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Thomas E. Cahill, Hallock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Clark, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardiner, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Louisa D., (Br.,) Wagner, Fredericton, N. B., 7 ds., with timber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jno. R. Watson, Allen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Albion, Smith, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Lansill, —— 12 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Francis Burdett, Allen, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Bolt, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. J. Rusling, Babcock, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. P. Ames, Lowell, Clinton Point for Cambridgeport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Baker, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Caroline C. Haines, Philadelphia, for Newburyport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Philadelphia, for Greenport.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scoffield, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Harrold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Watchman, Dorrity, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Annie E. Safford, Hanson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Salmon Washburne, Cummings, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. John Compton, Giles, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Crusey, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. John McDivett, Warren, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisa W. Birdsell, Wesley, Providence.
Schr. Mary A. Dryer, Holt, Newport for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Boston.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Trenton, Martin, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Flash, Fish, Nantucket.
Schr. Jas. Baylis, Arnold, Newport for Philadelphia.
Schr. Tempest, Hard, Trenton, for New-Haven.
Schr. William, Hogdon, Elizabethport, for Scituate.
Schr. Jno. Manlove, James, Rondout, for Fall River.
Schr. Freestone, Harrison, Port Johnson, for Hartford.
Schr. Rich Law, York, Philadelphia, for Stonington.
Schr. Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Philadelphia, for Lynn.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Philadelphia, for Lynn.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Mary H. Miffin, Davis, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland.
Schr. Allie Oakes, Pilbra, Providence.
Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.
Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Jonesport.
Schr. Challenge, Smith, Warren.
Schr. Clara Belle, Sturges, New-London.
Schr. Aricien, Wilson, New-Haven.
Schr. Elizabeth, Holt, Fall River.
Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport.
Schr. Wm. E. Bird, Hulse, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Oliver, Boston.
Schr. M. M. Brainard, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. Ponder, Springer, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. B. Spafford, Hawkins, Providence.
Schr. Strombolo, Cattel, Chatham.
Schr. Vicksburg, Higgins, Bristol.
Schr. Josephine, Bull, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. M. Wells, Jelsey, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. California, Jackson, Fall River.
Schr. Lodowick Bill, Ely, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Newell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Bristol.
Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Tunis, Bodine, Bunce, Providence.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Pawtucket.
Schr. James English, Parker, Providence.
Schr. John W. Bell, Hall, Stonington.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Parker, New-London.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, May, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. Crandell, Rogers, Middletown.
Schr. Lucy C. Hurch, Adams, Fall River.
Schr. Marian, Bacon, Clinton.
Schr. Annie E. Valentine, Baylis, Boston.
Schr. San Juan, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. James H. Deputy, Sturges, Providence.
Schr. W. Thomas, White, Providence.
Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Cornelia, Henderson, Rockland.
Schr. Adelaide, Windfield, Providence.
Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Pawtucket.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Conthion, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Richmond, Couzins, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Bay State, Long, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Paran, Clark, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Julia & Martha, Dix, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Mary Parker, Smith, Virginia.
Sloop Rienzi, Cobleigh, Elizabethport, for Newport.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Cork, for Liverpool via Halifax; Holsatia, for Hamburg; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington; Charleston, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 22—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; barks Maggie, from London; Zingarilla, from New-York; brigs Clytie, from Turk's Island; S. Carver, from Fortune Island; Rocky Glen, from Rondout; schrs. Fleetwing and A. P. Stimpson, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22—Sld steamship James Adger, for New-York; brig G. F. Gerry, for New-York. Arr. steamships Champion, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York for Charleston, with a bucket of her wheel broken. She has repaired, and will sail to-morrow; bark Primus, from Rio for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21—Cld. Favorite, for New-York, with 1,600 tons of wheat on board. Sld. Gilroy, for Liverpool; Parametta, for Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22—Arr. steamship James A. Geary, from Baltimore. Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

C. W. Allen—schr., steering S., Sept. 11, lat. 36, lon. 74.
Delta—Dutch bark, from St. John, N. B., for Dublin, Sept. 16, lat. 41 47, lon. 64.
Marine—brig, bound E., Sept. 16, lat. 37 8, lon. 63 W.
Storm King—Br. ship, from Greenock for Barbados, Sept. 1, lat. 13 7 N., lon. 48 W.
Triton—wh. bark, of New-Bedford, Sept. 8, lat. 39 49, lon. 41 25.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—The steamship Tripoli, Capt. Le Messurier, which left New-York Sept. 10, arrived at this port at 3:30 P. M. yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The steamship Bellona, Capt. Dixon, which left New-York Sept. 5, arrived at this port to-day.

BREMEN, Sept. 22.—The steamship Arago, Capt. Browne, which left New-York Sept. 5, arrived at this port yesterday.

SOMETHING NEW!

PRICES—FORKS, DESSERT, $7; MEDIUM, $7 50; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.
SPOONS, TEA, $3 75; DESSERT, $7; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.

AN ECONOMIC INVENTION IN SILVER PLATING.

A PATENT PROCESS WHEREBY THE PARTS OF FORKS AND SPOONS SUBJECTED TO MOST WEAR ARE "TRIPLE PLATE," AND WARRANTED TO BE THREE TIMES AS DURABLE AS "EXTRA PLATE," AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COST.

TRADE MARK—"1847, ROGERS BROS., A1, XII." MANUFACTURED AT THE POPULAR WORKS OF THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY G. COLLAMORE & CO., NO. 731 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ALSO, THE PORCELAIN-LINED, SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHER, A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT ON THE OLD PITCHER.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,
NO. 731 BROADWAY, (ONE DOOR ABOVE WAVERLEY-PLACE,) NEW-YORK.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FORWARDED BY EXPRESS. COLLECT ON DELIVERY.
GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

We call the attention of Exporters and Dealers to our facilities for furnishing any grade or style of AMERICAN CLOCKS at the lowest Manufacturers' price. We are sole agents in America for the E. N. WELCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the NEW-HAVEN CLOCK COMPANY, and the SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY, who together produce more than two-thirds of all the Clocks made in this country. We are also agents for the FINE BRONZE, IMITATION MARBLE and GOLD GILT MANTLE CLOCKS, manufactured by SETH THOMAS' SONS & CO. These Clocks have now been in market two years, and from their BEAUTY and EXCELLENCE are steadily growing in favor. We invite all interested in the progress of American manufactures to examine them. In BEAUTY OF DESIGN and FINENESS OF FINISH they are equal to the French Clocks, and can be furnished at lower prices. The movements are made upon the French plan, have steel pinions, are finely polished, and it is admitted by dealers that they WILL RUN MORE SURELY AND CORRECTLY THAN THE FRENCH, while they have the qualities which have always made the French Clocks desirable, of noiseless ticking and a pleasant, clear-toned bell. THEY STRIKE THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS. Catalogues and Price Lists of all our patterns furnished the trade upon application.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
No. 3 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
No. 115 Lake-st., Chicago,
No. 310 Sansome-st., San Francisco.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

$5,000 REWARD!

Will be paid for the recovery of the following described UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, dated July 1, 1865, stolen from the office of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 8, 1868:

$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows: 66,607, 66,608, 66,609.

$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:

1,967,	12,109,	20,294,	20,295,	20,293,	23,185,	23,186,
23,187,	32,860,	33,660,	34,122,	38,454,	38,457,	38,458,
38,459,	38,461,	39,931,	39,992,	44,026,	54,789,	55,861,
57,728,	58,153,	58,154,	58,155,	58,156,	58,157,	58,158,
58,159,	59,357,	62,089,	62,090,	62,110,	62,111,	63,698,
64,232,	69,070,	69,071,	69,096,	70,540,	70,780,	74,656,
74,657,	74,658,	74,659,	74,663,	74,664,	74,665,	74,666,
79,663,	80,612,	80,988,	83,768,	84,620,	84,621,	84,622,
86,025,	86,498,	88,089,	88,090,	88,091,	88,093,	90,185,
90,192,	90,193,	94,440,	100,894,	103,250,	106,377,	106,378,
106,693,	117,585.					

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

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Manager Real Estate Association,
No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

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Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

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A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton-st.